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ORIGINAL POETRY.

A PASTORAL ELEGY.

When April o'er the valleys rolled,
Her carpet of the brightest green,
When roses slept in verdant mould,
And heather, clothed in fleecy gold,
Wav'd richness o'er the smiling scene;

Young Corydon, a hapless swain,
A couch of silken flowrets prest,
Within his bosom all was pain,
And nature's magic charms were vain
To hush the tumult in his breast.

Unheeded lay his rural crook,
Unheeded lay his mellow reed,
It joy'd him not to see his flock
Skip o'er the dizzy mantling rock,
Or browse along the tufted mead.

The glitt'ring beads of diamond dews,
With silver stars, adorn'd the scene,
Where beauty shed, with lib'ral profuse,
From golden Iris, her richest hues,
Of purple, yellow, and of green.

He took the lute, and as he played,
The Egret stay'd his rustling plume,
The Cypress shed a darker shade,
And Zephyr, from the flow'ry glade,
In silence stole a sweet perfume.

"Matilda's dead—weep, shepherds, weep—
Her faithful heart is cold and still,
Her eye is seal'd in endless sleep,
Her shrouded limbs are hard and chill.

Youth, beauty, love—that heavenly wreath
Of bright ideas crown'd her bloom—
All, all are blasted now by death—
The tall grass rustles o'er her tomb.

Weep, shepherds, weep; for sweet's the tear
Affection summons in your eyes,
When she, the maid you loved so dear,
Beneath the grassy hillock lies.

Weep, shepherds, weep—the lips are cold
Whose song once charm'd the list'ning vales,
Still'd are the locks of shadowy gold,
That sported with the spicy gales."

The shepherds felt the tear drop start,
When hapless Corydon had sung,
And wept that death should ever part
A form so lovely, from such a heart,
As o'er Matilda's grave they hung.

JERNUS.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

There is a gem of radiance bright,
A bud, whose bloom is fadeless,
Whose fires burn thro' misfortunes night,
Unceasingly and shadeless.
'Tis rich with humid springs of truth,
With mines of balmy treasure,
With tears of soul, with dews of ruth,
And throbs for others pleasure.

Its native soil is woman's heart,
'Round which 'tis found entwining,
And should you take it thence, impart
A flame of equal shining.
This gem is call'd in realms above,
The sun of soul, or woman's love!

It kindles brightest when the smile
Of early hope is beaming,
In spotless truth, untouch'd by guile,
Upon its youthful dreaming—
Yet should the dark and misty cloud
Of falsehood, ere oppress it,
The blighted form, lost virtue's shroud,
Will then alone confess it—
And stifled love will still emit,
In secret haunts of sorrow,
Its hopes and tears, its pangs and heart,
Till dawns eternal morrow!
And then will roam to courts above
The star of truth, fond woman's love!

FREDERICK.

THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

Come love, the night is cold and drear,
Hark, the rain in torrents pour,
Haud some friendly fuel here,
And secure the cottage door.

Humble tho' our station be,
We no wealth or splendour crave,
And more happy, blest are we,
Than thousands who vast riches have.

Then let us have a cheerful blaze,
Glowing on our rustic hearth,
While we chat o'er former days
Of youthful times, or village mirth.

Many a summer now has past,
Since we join'd the merry reel,
And see, winter's age at last
Rapid o'er our features steal.

Sweet to memory is the day,
When we pledged our marriage vow,
Bliss made every bosom gay,
Joy illumin'd every brow.

Sweet, my love, the moments flew,
Happy with our homely fare,
Till our Edwin roving grew,
And forsook our humble cave.

Borne across the trackless main,
Sought he his some foreign clime,
Years of absence tell too plain,
Edwin we will ne'er reclaim.

Hubard, why renew thy fears,
Still let fancy Hope inurn,
Why renew the fount of tears,
Edwin may again return.

May Heaven shield the darling boy,
In his parents fondest prayer,
Crown his fate with every joy,
And his form from danger spare.

Hush listen, Hubard, at the latch,
Hear the tapping at the door,
Some one guided to our thatch,
Perhaps a shelter would implore.

Dismal, dreary, is the night,
Thunder rolls along the sky,
The wanderer in we'll now invite,
Kind relief we ne'er deny.

Scarce the fickle latch they raise,
When a manly youth appears,
Alternate now they fondly gaze,
Alternate bleed their joyous tears.

'Twas Edwin sought his rustic home,
Enrich'd from India's golden soil,
He clasps their hearts no more to roam,
And shield them from domestic toil.

To affluence rais'd from humble state,
His love, and worth they now discern,
They still recount their former fate,
And bless their roving boy's return.

ELLEN.

A Whisper to a newly Married Pair
ON GENERAL CONDUCT.

Earnestly endeavor to obtain among your acquaintance the character of a good husband: and abhor that sort of would-be-wit, which I have sometimes seen practised among men of the world—a kind of coarse jesting on the bondage of the married state, and a laugh at the shackles which a wife imposes. On the contrary, be it your pride to exhibit to the world that sight on which the world passes such an encomium. "Beautiful before God and men are a man and his wife that agree together."

Make it an established rule to consult your wife on all occasions. Your interest is hers: and undertake no plan contrary to her advice and approbation. Independent of better motives, what a responsibility does it free you from! for if the affair turn out ill, you are spared reproaches both from her and from your own feelings. But the fact is, she who ought to have most influence on her husband's *mind*, is often precisely the *person who has least*; and a man *will frequently* take the advice of a stranger who cares not for him nor his interest in preference to the cordial and sensible opinion of his wife. A due consideration of the domestic evils such a line of conduct is calculated to produce, might, one would think, of itself be sufficient to prevent its adoption; but, independent of these, policy should influence you; for there is in woman an intuitive quickness, a sagacity, a penetration, and a foresight into the probable consequences of an event, that makes her peculiarly calculated to give her opinion and advice. "If I was making up a plan of consequence," said the great Lord Bolingbroke, "I should like first to converse with a sensible woman."

Have you any male acquaintance whom, on reasonable grounds, your wife wishes you to resign? Why should you hesitate? Of what consequence can be the civilities, or even the friendship of any one, compared with the wishes of her with whom you have to spend your life—whose comfort you have sworn to attend to—and who has a right to demand, not only a trifling compliance, but great sacrifices, if necessary?

Never witness a tear from your wife with apathy or indifference.—Words, looks, actions—all may be artificial; but a *tear* is unequivocal; it comes direct from the *heart*, and speaks at once the language of truth, nature and sincerity! Be assured, when you see a tear on her cheek, her heart is touched; and do not, I again repeat it, do not behold it with coldness or insensibility!

It is very unnecessary to say, that contradiction is to be avoided at all times: but when in the presence of others, be most particularly watchful: A look, or word, that perhaps in *reality*, conveys no angry meaning, may at once lead people to think that their presence alone restrains the eruption of a discord, which probably has no existence whatsoever.

Some men who are married to women of inferior fortune or connection, will frequently have the meanness to upbraid them with the disparity. My good sir, allow me to ask, what was your motives in marrying? Was it to oblige and please *your wife*? No truly, it was to oblige and please *your self*, your own dear self. Had she refused to marry you, you would have been (in lover's phrase,) a very miserable man: Did you never tell her so?—Therefore, really, instead of upbraiding her, you should be grateful to her for rescuing you from such an unhappy fate.

It is particularly painful to a woman, whenever her husband is unkind enough to say a lessening or harsh word of any member of her family: invectives against herself are not half so wounding.

Should illness or suffering of any kind assail your wife, your tenderness and attention are then peculiarly called for, and if she be a woman of sensibility, believe me, a look of love, a word of pity or sympathy, will, at times, have a better effect than all the prescriptions of her physicians.

Perhaps some calamity, peculiarly her own, may befall her. She may weep over the death of some relative or friend; or her spirits and feelings may be affected by various circumstances. Remember that your sympathy, tenderness and attention, on such occasions are particularly required.

A man would not on any account, take a whip, or a stick, and beat his wife: but he will, without remorse, use to her language that strikes much deeper to her heart than the lash of any whip that he could make use of. "He would not for the world," says an ingenious writer, "cut her with a *knife*, but he will without the least hesitation, cut her with his *tongue*." I have known some unfeeling husbands, who have treated their luckless wives with unvaried and unremitted unkindness, till the arrival of their last illness, and who then became all assiduity and attention. But when that period approached, their remorse like the remorse of a murderer, is felt too late: the die is cast; and kindness or unkindness can be of little consequence to the poor victim, who only waits to have her eyes closed in the long sleep of death!

Perhaps your wife may be destitute of youth and beauty, or superficial attractions which distinguish many of her sex: should this be the case, remember many a plain face conceals a heart of exquisite sensibility and merit; and her consciousness of the defect makes her peculiarly awake to the slightest attention or inattention from you: and just for a moment reflect—

"When is the blooming tincture of the skin,
To peace of mind and harmony within?
What the bright sparkling of the finest eye,
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can loveliness of form, or look, or air,
With kindness of words or deeds compare?
No: these at first the unwary heart may gain;
But these, these only, can the heart retain."

Your wife though a gentle, amiable creature, may be deficient in mental endowments, and destitute of fancy or sentiment, and you, perhaps a man of taste and talents, are inclined to think lightly of her. This is unjust, unkind, and unwise. It is not, believe me, the woman most gifted by nature, or most stored with literary knowledge, who always makes the most comfortable wife; by no means: your gentle, amiable helpmate may contribute much more to your happiness, more to the regularity, economy, and discipline of your house, and make your children a much better mother, than many a brilliant dame who could trace with Moore, Scott, and Byron, every line on the map of taste and sentiment, and descant on the merits and demerits of poetry, as if she had just arrived fresh from the neighborhood of Parnassus.

THE MORALIST.

LIFE.

Between two worlds, life hovers like a star,
'Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's verge.
How little do we know that which we are!
How less what we may be! the eternal surge
Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
Off bubbles; as they burst, now emerge,
Lash'd from the foam of ages; while the graves
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

A FRAGMENT.

The sun arose on a fine morning in June, in all his beauty and glory; the pearly drops that hung on the spires of the meadows, shrunk away at his approach, the cattle on the mountains rose and stretched themselves in gladness, and regaled themselves on the rich venture moistened by the morning dew; the lark soared high in the air, and sounded her shrill matin song, and the less vocal birds awaked by the sound, joined in a sort of confused harmony. The buxom lad sung a merry song as he hastened to the field; and the rosy-cheeked lass, as she sat by the window, looked out upon the beautiful morning, and painted it on her cheek with a smile. Ah! beautiful, said I, is Nature. But at evening a different scene was presented: a small cloud appeared in the west, which kept rising and swelling; the vivid lightnings began to streak across his breast, and the distant thunder seemed the foreboder of the tempest; as it approached the zenith, the winds arose, and with a sudden crash tore the huge boughs from the oak, mighty son of the forest; the beasts of the field looked astonished, and man gazed in amazement. The rain poured down in floods; the lightnings seemed to inflame the whole atmosphere, and joined with the mighty roaring of the wind, and the crashing of the thunder, seemed to say that "all was lost." Terrible, said I, art thou, O God of Nature.

That the crimes of the French Revolution were mainly to be attributed to the infidel and the irreligious opinions which had been industriously propagated by Voltaire, and other writers of the same school, is now a matter of history. It were in vain to attempt to trace to the pure love of civil liberty, the unheard of cruelties and massacres which are committed under her name. These can only be referred to the deistical and atheistical notions, which denied the Revelation, set up the goddess of Reason as the idol of popular worship, declared Death an everlasting sleep, and stripped man at once of immortality and future accountability.

It will be remembered, that in 1792, when the approach of the Prussians had spread the alarm in Paris, a meeting of the populace was called by Robespierre, Danton, Marat, and others of the most sanguinary and atrocious character, in the Champ de Mars. Here it was resolved, that "the domestic foes of the nation ought to be destroyed before its foreign enemies were attacked."

Accordingly, parties of armed men, infuriate and thirsty for blood, proceeded to the prisons, where the non-juring clergy, the Swiss officers and other prisoners, confined since the 10th of August were in custody. They were taken out, one by one, and, after a kind of mock trial, some few being acquitted, the rest were murdered. The massacre lasted for two days, and more than 1000 persons were put to death. Among these was the beautiful and accomplished Princess Lamballe. She was taken from her bed, and carried before this bloody tribunal, massacred, and her head carried by the populace to the Temple, to be seen by the Queen, whose friend she was!

It was on the evening of the second day which had witnessed this dreadful carnage, that a number of Royalists, male and female, sought an asylum in a mansion, once the scene of revelry and gaiety—now of sadness and terror. There were assembled many of the strictest philosophers, and many who had been deluded by them. Among the former, was Monsieur A***, distinguished not less by his learning and talents, than by his licentiousness, yet sprightly sallies, at the expense of every thing sacred. But now, even the facetious Monsieur A. was mute. All was silence and despair. At length, Mademoiselle C. a young lady celebrated at Court for her personal charms and general amiableness of character—who had been seduced from the religious principles which at an earlier age had been too faintly impressed on her mind, advancing towards Monsieur A. and throwing herself on the floor, exclaimed with a piercing shriek, "Oh! give me back my God!" The company immediately dispersed.

What a theme is here for meditation!

HOPE.

Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime,
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of time,
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade.
When all the wintry blasts have decayed,
When ray'd in fire the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below,
Thou, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruins smile,
And lift the torch at Nature's funeral pile.

LOVE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Love is like honesty, much talked of and little understood: like common sense, valuable and scarce. The miser calls it a bad mortgage—the stock-jobber, a sinking fund—the doctor, a hypochondria—the lawyer, a suit in chancery—a soldier, his parole of honor—and a sailor, the mariner's compass. An Englishman in love, amuses himself with—the blue devils: ask him a question, and I'll hold a thousand pounds to a ducat you feel insulted by his answer: for instance—

"Fine morning, Mr. Bull?"

B. I've seen thousands finer!

"How are you to-day, sir?"

B. Don't know—can't tell!

"What ails you, friend John?"

B. What the devil business have you with my ailings?

An Irishman in love, (and who loves like him?) gets merry with *Irishwomen*, then exclaims, "Och! Sheelah, Sheelah! my box of diamonds! my essence of cruelty! my pearl of pearls, and my flower of all flowers, except the potatoe flower! Arrah, dear, why will you shut your one eye against little Terrence M'Gladdery? Hav'n't I got a gentale, commodious, lofty, nate little mud edifice? Hav'n't I got a cow, and a turf-stack to feed her with? Hav'n't I got an empty flower-garden, full of potatoes? Och-an-cy! Och-an-cy! ever since you stole my heart, I feel it banging against my ribs, just like the pendulum of a cuckoo clock! Sheelah, dear, widout you be mine, poor Terrence will be after dying an auld maid! By the powers of buttermilk, he'll just go off like the snuff of a rushlight—so he will!

A Scotchman in love, taks a pickle o' meeskin, frae his mull, an' whyles chaws his elbows when it disna yuk. "Hech, Donald, man! what i' the muckle deil's name's come ow'r ye noo? Fye, fye! dinna let Maggy M'Crow's pawky ee'n thirl ye through! Rouse ye!—rouse ye, chiel!" O, Sawney, Sawney! len' me ye'r lug a wee bit, my discreet frien', and keep a secret. It's no her twa gim'let ee'n, or her painted face, I'm courtin': it's her siller! her siller! her siller!

A Welchman in love, looks as silly as the goats on his mountains—refuses leek porridge and toasted cheese—thus proving the power of the blind archer to be the same in every country. "Poor Shenkin ap Morgan ap Shones, po ferry pad—hur heart go pit-a-pat, all tay!

Hur cannot work! Hur cannot play!
Hur cannot sleep! Hur can't pe gay!
O hur hur, do, Winifred! hur hur as your life,
And Shenkin and Winifred soon will be man and wife."

A Dutchman in love, is cold as a confectioner's ice-house, and a Spaniard as hot as a grill'd devil: a Lawyer in Love, pleads away his soul, and a love-sick Doctor physics away his soul—by the bye, a doctor must be sick indeed, when he takes his own physic; a Musician in love, fiddles away his soul, and a Poet rhymes away his senses.

PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENT.

Professor Von Poddingcoft (or pudding-head, as the name may be rendered in English,) was long celebrated in the university of Leyden, for profound gravity of deportment, and a talent at going to sleep in the midst of examinations, to the infinite relief of his hopeful students, who thereby worked their way through college with great ease and little study. In the course of one of his lectures, the learned professor, seizing a bucket of water, swung it round his head at arm's length: the impulse with which he threw the vessel from him—being a centrifugal force—the resistance of his arm operating as a centripetal power, and the bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, describing a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Poddingcoft, which formed no bad representation of the sun. All of these particulars were duly explained to the class of gaping students around him. He apprised them, moreover, that the same principal of gravitation, which retained the water in the bucket, restrains the ocean from flying the earth in its rapid revolutions; and he further informed them, that should the motion of the earth be suddenly checked, it would incontinently fall into the sun, through the centripetal force of gravitation;—a most ruinous event to his planet, and one which would also obscure, though it most probably would not extinguish the solar luminary. An unlucky stripling, one of those vagrant geniuses, who seem sent into the world merely to annoy worthy men of the pudding-head order, desirous of ascertaining the correctness of the experiment, suddenly arrested the arm of the professor, just at the moment that the bucket was in its zenith, which immediately descended with astonishing precision upon the philosophical head of the instructor of youth. A hollow sound, and a red-hot hiss, attended the contact; but the theory was in the amplest manner illustrated, for the unfortunate bucket perished in the conflict, but the blazing countenance of Professor Von Poddingcoft emerged from amidst the waters, glowing fiercer than ever with unutterable indignation, whereby the students were marvellously edified, and departed considerably wiser than before.

WILLIAM PENN.

The following is perhaps the most elegant and highly finished eulogium which has been pronounced upon a man in whose praise almost all men unite. May we be permitted to add, that it is as true as it is eloquent.

"*William Penn* stands the first among the law-givers whose names and deeds are recorded in history. Shall we compare with him Lycurgus, Solon, Romulus, those founders of military commonwealths, who organized their citizens in dreadful array against the rest of their species, taught them to consider their fellow men as barbarians, and themselves as alone worthy to rule over the earth? What benefit did mankind derive from their boasted institutions? Interrogate the shades of those who fell in the mighty contests between Athens and Lacedæmon, between Carthage and Rome, and between Rome and the rest of the universe. But see William Penn, with weaponless hands, sitting down peaceably with his followers in the midst of savage nations, whose only occupation was shedding the blood of their fellow men, disarming them by his justice, and teaching them, for the first time, to view a stranger without distrust. See them bury their tomahawks in his presence, so deep that man shall never find them again. See them under the shade of the thick groves of Coaquannock, extend the bright chain of friendship, and solemnly promise to preserve it as long as the sun and moon shall endure. See him then with his companions on the sole basis of religion, morality and universal love, adopting as the fundamental maxims of his government the rule handed down to us from Heaven, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to all men."

RICHARD COUR DE LION.

In 1190, Richard joined the crusade with Philip Augustus of France, but a division taking place between the two princes, the latter returned to Europe. Richard remained in the east, where he displayed uncommon valour against Saladin, whom he defeated near Cæsarea, and having made a truce, embarked in a vessel which was wrecked on the coast of Italy. He then travelled in disguise through part of Germany, but being discovered by Leopold, Duke of Austria, he was made prisoner, and sent to the Emperor Henry II. who kept him confined in a castle for some time, until discovered by his minstrel, in the manner here related by an ancient writer (1523) whose diction is so exceedingly sweet that it were a pity to modernize it.

"The Englishmen were more than a whole yeare without hearing any tydinge of their king, or in what place he wys kept prisoner. He had trained up in his court a rimer or minstrell, called Blondell de Nesle, who (saith an ancient MS. at Old Poesies, written about those very times, and an ancient MS. French Chronicle) being so long without the sight of his lord, his life seemed wearisome to him, and he became confounded with melancholy. Knowne it was that he came backe from the Holy Land, but none could tell in what country he arrived.

Whereupon this Blondel, resolving to make search for him in many countries, but he would hear some news of him; after expence of divers days in travaile, he came to a towne (by good hap) neere to the castell where his master king Richard was kept. Of his host he demanded to whom the castell appertained, and the host told him that it belonged to the duke of Austria. Then he enquired whether there were any prisoners therein detained or no: for alwayes he made such secret questionings wheresoever he came. And the hoste gave answer, there was one onely prisoner, but he knew not what he was, and yet he had bin detained there more then the space of a yeare. When Blondel heard this, he wrought such meanes that he became acquainted with them of the castell, as minstrels doe easily win acquaintance any where: but see the king he could not, neither understand that it was he. One day he sat directly before a window of the castell where king Richard was kept prisoner, and began to sing a song in French, which king Richard and Blondel had sometime composed together. When king Richard heard the song, he knew that it was Blondel that sung it; and when Blondel paused at halfe of the song, the king began the other [illegible] and completed it. Thus Blondel won knowledge of the king his maister, and returning home into England, made the barons of the countrie acquainted where the king was."

This happened about the year 1183, he was at length ransomed by his subjects, and in a war afterwards with Philip, he invaded France, and in besieging the castle of Chalons, was killed by an arrow in the forty second year of his age. Under Richard, the minstrel art acquired additional splendour: he was not only the great hero of chivalry but the patron of poets and minstrels. He was himself of their number, and some of his poems are still extant.

MOTHERS.

The following passage is from Buckminster.

'If any thing in life deserves to be considered as at once the exquisite bliss, and pre-eminent duty of a mother, it is this,—to watch the dawning disposition and capacity of a favorite child; to discover the earliest buds of thought; to feed with useful truths the inquisitiveness of a young and curious mind; to direct the eyes, yet unsullied with the waters of contrition, to a bounteous benefactor, to lift the little hand, yet unstained with vice, in prayer to their Father who is in heaven. But so it is. The child, as soon as it is released from the bondage of the nurse, and needs no longer a careful eye to look after its steps, and guard it from external injury, is too often surrendered to instructors, some of whom are employed to polish the surface of the character, and regulate the motions of the limbs, others to furnish the memory, and accomplish the imagination, while religion gets admission as she can, sometimes in aid of authority, and sometimes in a Saturday's task, or a Sunday's peculiarity, but how rarely as a sentiment.—Their little hearts are made to flutter with vanity, encouraged to pant with emulation, persuaded to contract with parsimony, allowed to glow with revenge, or reduced to absolute numbness by worldliness and cares, before they have ever felt a sentiment of devotion, or beat with a pulsation of sorrow for an offence, or gratitude for a benefit, in the presence of God. Believe me mothers, you have no right to expect, that the sense of religion will be infused by the labors of others.

When parents have ceased to be teachers, religion has ceased to be taught.'

GERMAN CEMETERIES.

Beyond Frankfort, on the great road to Breslau, there is almost as little to interest the eye as before; the Oder is left to the right and the verdure which clothes its banks is the only beauty that nature wears. A solitary enclosure, on the summit of a small rising ground, turned out to be a Jewish burying place, as lonely in its situation, and as neglected in its appearance, as can well be imagined. In so dreary a scene, these habitations of the dead look doubly dreary. The inscriptions were all in Hebrew, and the stones were overgrown with coarse rank grass. The Christian cemeteries, on the contrary, in this part of Germany, are kept with great neatness.—Every grave is, in general a flower bed. I walked out one morning to the great cemetery of Berlin, to visit the tomb of Klaproth, which is merely a cross, and announces nothing but his name and age. Close by, an elderly looking woman, in decent mourning, was watering flowers with which she had planted the grave of an only daughter (as the sexton afterwards told me,) who had been interred the preceding week. The grave formed nearly a square of about five feet. It was divided into little beds, all crossed, kept with great care, and adorned with the simplest flowers. Evergreens, intermixed with daisies, were ranged round with borders; little clumps of violet and forget-me-not were scattered in the interior, and in the centre a solitary lily hung down its languishing blossom. The broken-hearted mother had just watered it, and tied it to a small stick to secure it against the wind; at her side lay the weeds which she had rooted out. She went round the whole spot again and again, anxiously pulling up every blade of grass—then gazed for a few seconds on the grave—walked towards the gate, and hurried out of the church-yard.

THE MISCELLANIST.

LOVE.

She sung of Love—while o'er her lyre
The rosy rays of evening fell,
As if to feed with their soft fire
The soul within that trembling shell.
The same rich light hung o'er her cheek,
And play'd around those lips that sang
And spoke, as flowers would sing and speak,
If Love could lend their leaves a tongue.

But soon the West no longer burn'd,
Each rosy ray from heav'n withdrew;
And, when to gaze again I turn'd,
The minstrel's form seem'd faded too
As if her light and heav'n's were one,
The glory all had left the frame;
And from the glimmering lips the tone
As from a parting spirit came.

Who ever lov'd, but had the thought,
That he and all he lov'd must part?
Fill'd with this fear, I flew and caught
That feeling image of my heart—
And cried, "Oh Love! is this thy doom!
Oh light of youth's resplendant day,
Must ye then leave your golden blooms,
And thus like sunshine, die away?"

EARLY REFLECTION.

If the habits of serious reflection are not acquired in youth, it is almost impossible to attain them in middle life. No one need fear that seriousness can lead man to unhappiness or that it will cloud the sunshine of descent cheerfulness. True wit is somewhat allied to melancholy, as the brightest rays of the sun are shot down to this nether world from between the gloom of thunder clouds. If a single hour in the four and twenty may sometimes be devoted to serious reflections, it would pay the individual with greater interest than all the stock jobbing concerns in this country, or on the London exchange. Early reflection is a very important thing. On it may depend all our subsequent happiness through the vale of this world. The season of youth is the May-time of human character, and if we do not then plant the seeds of future usefulness can we expect to reap the reward of public esteem and private affection?

CREDULITY.

One of those gentry who get their living by their wits, lately arrived at a town in England, and advertised a bill of performances by five Arabian conjurors, among which was the following: "They are all brothers by the same father; their names Maley, Benassar, Abdallah, Mustapha, and Suckee. At the conclusion of their never yet-equalled feats of slight of hand, legerdemain, &c. they will take each a lighted torch in either hand, when lo! incredible to relate! Suckee, with the burning torches, will jump clean down Mustapha's throat, who in an instant [illegible] will jump down the throat of Abdallah; then Abdallah will jump down that of Benassar: and Benassar down his brother Maley's, who, lastly, notwithstanding he is incumbered with his four brothers, and eight torches, will throw a flip flap summerset down his own throat, and leave the audience in total darkness!!"

The house was crowded to overflowing, but, unfortunately for the audience, the conjurors, after getting the money in their pockets, jumped down their own throats before the performance began, and were never seen afterwards, one item only of the bill being exhibited—that of leaving their dupes completely *in the dark*.

SMELLING AND TASTING.

If a person be hood-winked effectually, he will, with difficulty, if at all, recognize the difference between rum, gin and brandy; but if, besides having his eyes bound up, the nostrils are closed by pressure of the fingers, all distinction in flavour between these very dissimilar spirits will be confounded. To exhibit this phenomenon in a more effectual manner, the three glasses of spirits ought to be presented successively to the person upon whom the experiment is to be made, who ought to sip of each before he is called upon to decide upon them singly; then put him to the proof by giving him the glasses over again, and he will be found so entirely at fault, that if he make the experiment a dozen times, he will, in all probability, not pronounce correctly above three or four times, and that will be purely accidental.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.

The southern part of Devon, Eng. is remarkable for its excellent cider. For the purpose of insuring a good fruit harvest, the following custom is almost universally kept up in that part of the country. On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer attended by his workmen, with a large jug of cider, repairs to the orchard, and encircling one of the best bearing trees, they drink the following toast three several times:—

Here's to thee, old apple tree;
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou may'st blow,
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow!
Hats full! caps full! bushel, bushel sacks full!
And my pockets full too! Huzza! huzza!

Some are so superstitious as to believe, that if they neglect this ancient custom, be the weather what it may, the trees will bear no apples that year.

FALSTAFF'S SOLILOQUY ON HONOR.

Owe Heaven a death! 'Tis not due yet; and I would be loth to pay him before his day. What need I be so forward with him that calls not on me?—Well, 'tis no matter, honor pricks me on. But how if honor prick me off when I come on? how then? Can honor set a leg? no: or an arm? no: or take away the grief of a wound? no. Honor hath no skill in surgery, then? no. What is honor? a word. What is that word honor? air, a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no.—Doth he hear it? no. Is it insensible then? yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it; therefore, I'll none of it. Honor is a mere scutcheon; and so ends my catechism. —*Shakspeare.*

HAUNTED HOUSES.

The notion of houses haunted by the troubled spirits of their former tenants, is very ancient. Suetonius informs us that the house in which the emperor Caligula died was haunted after his decease. Pliny mentions a house at Athens which no one durst inhabit, it was so troubled with spirits. Augustine knew such a house near Hippo. It would be an endless task to cite modern testimonies. Luther's credulity is well known. All this may be true with a little alteration. When it is said by an old author that a house is haunted with spirits, for spirits we ought always to read *rats*.

ORIGIN OF PHRASES.

'*To Rule the Roast.*'—is to govern, manage, or preside over: Johnson observes, that it was originally written Roist, which signified a tumult, and then implied to direct the rabble.—*Brady's Varieties of Lit.*

'*To bear the Bell*'—is to surpass others, or to be the first in merit; alluding to the wether, who wears a bell, and is followed by the flock; or the first pack-horse of a drove, who has bells on his collar.—*Brady.*

'*Piping Hot*'—This expression is taken from the custom of a baker's blowing his pipe or horn in villages to let the people know his bread was just drawn, and consequently 'hot' and light.—*Brady.*

'*Under the Rose*'—that is, privately or secretly. The rose was, it is said, sacred to Harpocrates, the God of Silence, and therefore frequently placed on the ceilings of rooms destined for the receiving of guests, and implying, that whatever was transacted there should not be made public.—*Brady.*

'*To come in pudding-time*'—that is, by dinner time, or time to begin dinner, pudding being the first dish that was served up.—*Brady.*

'*A Welsh Rabbit*'—Bread and cheese toasted; that is, 'a Welsh rare bit'—*Brady.*

Pettifogger—a little dirty attorney, &c. It is derived from the French words, *Petit vogue*, of small credit, or little reputation.—*Brady.*

Wales is the little Switzerland of Great Britain, and, like that country, is neglected by adjoining nations, and sought only by the traveller of a far distant clime. Wales is a spot which the English seldom think of, or, when remembered by them, is visited but by the antiquary—the searcher after the remains of ancient splendor, and the relics of ancient bravery; and valued only for its mountains, its falls, its ruined castles, its desolated monasteries, its subterranean vaults and corridors; or prized for the produce of its fields; the people are entirely forgotten;—one would scarcely think, indeed, by the indifference

with which they are treated, that the Welch are descended from the masters of the island. Every Englishman knows something of foreign parts—of the continental countries—of Asia, Africa, and America; but of Wales he seems to know no more than he does of the inside of the Chinese empire; it is a little spot of earth, which appears to have entirely escaped his observation and inquiry.

In the Ukrain, when a young woman falls in love with a man, she is not the least ashamed to go to his father's house, and reveal her passion in the most tender and pathetic manner, and to promise the most submissive obedience, if he will accept her for a wife. Should the insensible swain pretend any excuse, she tells him that she is resolved not to quit the house till he gives his consent; and accordingly, taking up lodging, remains there till in the end he either consents, however unwillingly, to be wooed, or betakes himself to flight.

I saw a gem that sparkled bright,
Upon a mountain top so bare;
I quickly climb'd the dangerous height,
But ere I reached—it was gone!

I saw a flower most fresh and fair,
That sweetest fragrance round it cast,
The wint'ry winds it could not bear
But wither'd 'neath one chilling blast.

I had a friend, so firm, so true,
With her, each thought I could divide;
Dear to my heart she was as you,
I lov'd her—but, alas! she died.

EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

The right education of Children is a thing of the greatest importance, both to themselves and the community at large, as it is that which is the natural means of preserving religion and virtue in the world; and the earlier good instructions are given, the more lasting will be their impression. For it is as unnatural to deny these to children, as it would be to withhold from them their necessary subsistence. And happy are those, who, by a religious education and watchful care of their parents, their wise precepts and good examples, have contracted such a love of virtue and hatred of vice, as to be removed out of the way of temptations. And it is owing to the want of this education, that many, when they leave their schools, do not prove so well qualified as might be expected. This great omission being, for the most part, chargeable on the parents, I hope the following particulars will not be taken amiss. And,

1. A constant attendance at school is one main axis whereon the great wheel of education turns: therefore, if that observation, which is commonly made by parents, be true, that the masters have holidays enough of their own making, there is, by their own confession, no necessity for them to make an addition.

2. Parents should never let their own command run counter to the master's, but whatever task he imposes on his pupils, to be done at home, they should be careful to have it performed in the best manner, in order to keep them out of idleness. "For vacant hours move on heavily, and drag rust and filth along with them; and 'tis full employment, and a close application to business, that is the only barrier to keep out the enemy, and save the future man."

3. Parents themselves should endeavour to be sensible of their children's defects and want of parts; and not blame the master for neglect, when his greatest skill, with some, will produce but a small share of improvement. But the great misfortune is, as the proverb expresses it, Every bird thinks her own young the fairest; and the tender mother, though her son be of an ungovernable temper, will not scruple to say, he is a meek child, and will do more with a word than a blow, when neither words nor blows are available. On the other hand, some children are of a very dull and heavy disposition; and are a long time in gathering but a little learning, and yet their parents think them as capable of instruction as those who have the most bright and promising parts: and when it happens that they improve but slowly, though it be in proportion to their own abilities, they are hurried about from school to school, till at last they lose that share of learning, which otherwise, by staying at the same school, they might have been masters of. Just like a sick but impatient man, who employs a physician to cure him of his malady; and then, because the distemper requires time as well as skill to procure his health, tells him, 'he has all along taken a wrong method;" turns him off, and then applies to another, whom he serves in the same manner—and so proceeds till the distemper proves incurable.

4. It is highly necessary that children should be early made sensible of the scandal of telling a lie: to this end parents must inculcate upon them, betimes, that most necessary virtue of speaking truth, as one of the best and strongest bands of human society and commerce, and the foundation of all moral honesty.

5. Injustice (I mean the tricking each other in trifles, which so frequently happens among children, and is very often countenanced by the parents, and looked on as the sign of a very promising genius) ought to be discouraged betimes, lest it should betray them into that vile sin of pilfering and purloining in their riper years: to which the grand enemy of mankind is not wanting to prompt them by his suggestions, whenever he finds their inclinations have a tendency that way.

6. Immoderate anger and desire of revenge must never be suffered to take root in children. For, as a most reverend divine observes, "if any of these be cherished, or even let alone in them, they will, in a short time, grow headstrong and unruly; and when they come to be men, will corrupt the judgment, turn good nature into humour, and understanding into prejudice and willfulness."

7. Children are very apt to say at home what they see and hear at school, and oftentimes more than is true; and some parents as often are weak enough to believe it. Hence arise those great uneasinesses between the parents and the master, which sometimes are carried so high, as for the parent, in the presence of the child, to reproach him with hard names, and perhaps with more abuseful language. On the contrary,

8. If parents would have their children improve in their learning, they must cause them to submit to the little (imaginary) hardships of the school, and support them under them by suitable encouragements. They should not fall out with the master upon every idle tale, nor even give their children the liberty of expressing themselves that way; but they should, by all means, inform them frequently, 'that they ought to be good boys, and learn their book, and always do as their master bids them, and that, if they do not, they must undergo the pain of correction.' And it is very observable what harmony there is between the master and the scholar, when the latter is taught to love and have a good opinion of the former; and then, with what ease does the scholar learn! With what pleasure does the master communicate!

9. The last thing I shall take notice of is, that while the master endeavours to keep peace, good harmony, and friendship among his scholars, they are generally taught the reverse at home. "It is indeed but too common for children to encourage one another, and be encouraged by their friends, in that savage and brutal way of contention, and to count it a hopeful sign of metal in them to give the last blow, if not the first, whenever they are provoked; forgetting, at the same time, that to teach children betimes to love and be good natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. Add to this, that cruel delight which some are seen to take in tormenting and worrying such poor animals and insects as have the misfortune to fall into their hands. But children should not only be restrained from such barbarous diversions, but should be bred up from the beginning to an abhorrence of them," and at the same time be taught that great rule of humanity, Do to others as we would they should do to us.

From what has been said relating to the management of children at home, the necessity of the parents joining hands with the schoolmaster, appears very evidently. For when the master commands his pupils to employ their leisure time in getting some necessary parts of learning, their friends should not command them to forbear: and when they ought to be at school, at the stated hours, they should not be sent an hour or two after, in the time of health, sometimes with a lie on their lips to excuse their tardiness; and sometimes with an order, and a brazen front, to tell their master, their friends think it time enough to come to school at nine in the morning, because the weather is a little cold, or because they must have their breakfast first. I say, parents should not act so indiscreetly, because it clips the wings of the master's authority—it makes boys first despise and undervalue their teachers, and then become unmannerly and impertinent to them: correction for which makes the tutor hated by the children, and then there naturally follows either a total disregard to business, or a general carelessness in every thing they do. And,

While I am speaking of the education of children, I hope I shall be forgiven, if I drop a word or two relating to the fair sex. It is a general remark, that they are so unhappy as seldom to be found either to spell, write, or cypher well; and the reason is very obvious, because they do not stay at their writing schools long enough. A year's education in writing is, by many, thought enough for girls; and by others it is thought time enough to put them to it, when they are eighteen or twenty years of age; wherein, by sad experience, both these are found to fail, the one too short a time, and the other too late. The first is a time too short, because, when they are taken from the writing school, they generally forget what they have learned, for want of practice; and the other too late, because then they are apt to look too forward, imagine all things will come of themselves, without any trouble, and think they can learn a great deal in a little time, and when they find they cannot compass their ends so soon as they would, then every little difficulty discourages them: and hence it is, that adult persons seldom improve in the first principles of learning so fast as younger ones. For a proof of this, I appeal to every woman, whether I am just in my sentiments or not. The woman who has had a liberal education this way, knows the advantages that arise from the ready use of the pen; and the woman who has learnt little or nothing of it, cannot but lament the want of it. Girls, therefore, ought to be put to the writing school as early as boys, and continued in it as long, and then it may be reasonably expected that both sexes should be alike ready at their pen. But for want of this, how often do we see women, when they are left to shift for themselves in the melancholy state of widowhood, (and what woman knows that she shall not be left in the like state?) obliged to leave their business to the management of others!—sometimes to their great loss, and sometimes to their utter ruin; when, on the contrary, had they been ready with the pen, could spell well, and understand figures, they might not only have saved themselves from ruin, but perhaps have been mistresses of good fortunes. Hence then may be drawn the following most natural conclusion, viz. "The education of youth is of such vast importance, and of such singular use in the scene of life, that it visibly carries its own recommendation along, with it: for on it, in a great measure, depends all that we hope to be—every perfection that a generous and well-disposed mind would gladly arrive at. 'Tis this that stamps the distinction of mankind, and renders one man preferable to another—is almost the very capacity of doing well—and remarkably adorns every point of life." And as the great end of human learning is to teach a man to know himself, and therefore fit him for the Kingdom of Heaven, so he that knows most, consequently is enabled to practice the best, and become an example to those who know but little, or are quite ignorant of their duty. DILWORTH.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Subscriber having sent the following communication to the office of the United States Gazette, in Dock street, on Saturday evening, the 4th ult. (March, 1826,) for publication, where it remained till Monday evening next ensuing, when it was returned with a refusal of insertion, and an explanation that "there were some objections to it," will thank Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander if they will give it a place in their valuable Journal

April 1, 1826.

For the United States Gazette.

Messrs. Editors, (of the U. S. Gazette.)

Having received, at your hands, the favour of giving insertion in your number of 24th February last, to a communication of mine on the subject of English Grammar, I return you my grateful acknowledgments; and beg, in the first place, to merely notice two typographical errors which appeared in that piece, namely, '*instrumental* obstacle' in the ninth line, which ought to have been '*insurmountable* obstacle;' and 'are *there* three or four distinct words' in the beginning of the fifth paragraph, which should have been 'are *three* (three or four, &c.' besides a few others of less consequence, such as 'individual' for 'indivisible;' and cutting away the tail of the Roelse, by omitting the final E; and secondly, your editorial remark on that communication, which I assure you, gentlemen, so far from displeasing me, I take as particular favour, in-as-much as it is calculated to set me right in my opinions and observations, or to set others right if those opinions should appear to be well founded; so that in either case your remarks cannot fail to be useful.

I may be allowed passingly to notice that, had it been my object merely to get over difficulties, such as those adverted to, in the discharge of my professional duties, I might have done so with the greatest ease by calling those particles under consideration, either prepositions or adverbs, as thousands do, without further scrutiny, and thus glide smoothly along with much complacency; nor, indeed, had singularity of opinion ever the charm to make me bide the conviction of my own heart.

Therefore, gentlemen, you will confer on me an additional, and much higher obligation, if you will have the kindness to point out how the short sentence

"I am thrown water upon,"

ought to be parsed according to English syntax.—This one sentence comprises in itself the substance of what you style my 'theory,' and therefore it will summarily account for all. It is one of those adduced in my communication, with only the change of tense, and there I have endeavoured to shew, (at not, it seems, to your satisfaction, that 'am thrown upon' is the verb in that instance.—If you can make it appear that, 'am thrown' is the whole verb, then I shall be persuaded, even against the fact, that I can not possibly keep my place when 'I am thrown water upon,' but must of necessity be precipitated from my station however steadily attached to it: and although at present this appears to me a strange perversion of meaning, yet, if 'am thrown' is the complete verb, such must be the consequence that 'I am thrown' from my place, and with such an impulse too, that, not all the adverbs, (negatives excepted,) nor all the prepositions in the English language can stay me; for whether 'I am thrown' down, or up, or thrown forwards or backwards, or thrown out or in, or thrown aside, or thrown by, or thrown away forever—go I must; and with equal certainty am I forced away if 'I am thrown' down stairs, or on the ground, or upon deck, or overboard, or under the bridge, or out of the world.

And then also I can readily admit that, 'upon' is no longer any part of the verb, but a stout prepositive, and thus certainly governs the noun water in the objective case. Yes, and then too, though not till then, I can be convinced that the sentence 'I am thrown water upon,' is perfectly synonymous with, 'I am thrown upon water.'—Well, I confess I have never yet thought so; and it must be owing to the weakness of my intellect, for it only requires to transpose the word 'upon,' and place it before water, and then lo! 'I am thrown upon water' indeed!

However, gentlemen, I cannot help being still of my former opinions, and likely to continue in my deluge till either you or some other generous friend shall have the goodness to undeceive me.—Those opinions are already before the public, and I presume it is as much your duty as public journalists, to point out to your readers the right way as to the object proposed in them, and thereby, in the spirit of genuine philanthropy, secure their just determination, as it was to warn them so earnestly against what you appear to have considered wrong in my humble essay.

Pray do, Messrs. Editors, you to whom, according to your own belief, these ideas 'are not entirely novel,' let me entreat you, throw your light upon this matter. It will not cost you much, only to say if 'am thrown' is, indeed, the verb, and what to call 'upon.'—Not an adverb, I hope, nor a preposition. Perhaps, in your wisdom, you will call the whole phrase a rugged 'anomaly,' wandering about, vagrant like, through the extensive regions of the language, and too unsocial in its nature to be admitted to a settled residence in any of its cantons; or, at once pronounce it bad English, and thus deter the world from any future application of a construction so convenient and so free and. No matter; if by the collision of ideas truth be elicited, my object shall never been fully attained, for in fact I have no selfish views; and you shall find me as willing to bear testimony to your superior intelligence, as I have found you in bestowing on my 'opinions' your gentlemanly exhibition of good nature in the spirit of perspicuity.

I am, Gentlemen Editors, with greatest respect, your much obliged, humble servant,

MARTIN ROCHE.

8, Ash st. No. 211, between Loudon & South st.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO MY MOTHER IN HEAVEN.

"I mourn the more because I mourn in vain."

If ever the spirit from mansions on high
Revisits this bleak world of woe,
Oh! say, with thou come from thy home in the sky
To us, the poor mourners below?
Then hover I pray thee, awhile o'er the head
Of thy sad and disconsolate child;
And seek the soft balm of composure to shed
From pain and from sorrow beguil'd.
For what are the charms that this world can impart
To the bosom abandon'd to grief;
What pleasure can reach the deep wounds of the heart,
And give to its anguish relief?
For what are the thoughts on my spirit that press,
While vainly and sadly I sigh?
They dwell on thy death-bed—that scene of distress,
With the last dying look of thine eye.
I gazed on that brow as 'twas pallid and cold,
I heard but thy faltering breath,
And saw at that moment, with fix'd rage untold,
The silent advancing of death.

* * * * * * * * * *

I watch the bright sun in the chambers of Heaven,
As he comes with the dews of the morn,
And mark his soft tints on the features of even,
In hopeless despondence forlorn.
For nature thus smiling is mocking my woe,
And nought seems my sorrows to share,
Save the winds of the winter, now murmuring low,
Like the deep dreary notes of despair.
And I think, as I list to that desolate tone,
That the winds are their mourning for thee;
And now in these haunts where I wander alone,
Converse here with sorrow and me.
Ah! time shall fly on—and when years pass away,
With the world I may mingle again;
But never from thee shall the memory stray,
With all its deep mournfulness then.
For long as I pass this valley of tears,
The sigh and the tear shall be given;
The tender regret, and the wish and the prayer,
To my mother now sainted in Heaven.

Princeton, Feb. 28. SYLVIA.

SCRAPS.

From late European papers.

The commercial distress was still severely felt in England up to the latest dates.

It is said one of the most important questions to be brought before the next session of the British Parliament will be the emulation of the Negro slaves in the West India colonies.

The account of the number of looms standing idle, and weavers, &c. out of employ, in Spitalfields and its environs, was forwarded to the trade committee on Saturday week.—"Looms, 13,000; weavers, &c. 15,000; adding wives and children to the account, the number may be fairly calculated at 30,000.

The British Parliament was to be opened on the 1st of February.

M. Dawkins is appointed commissioner to Panama by the English government. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British minister to Columbia, sails in the same vessel with M. Dawkins. He will be landed at Carthagena.

The Constitutionel of the 29th of January, states that among others sent by the French minister to the South American Republics in an unknown capacity, are M. Bucket Martigni to Santa Fe, and M. La Foret to Chili.

The wife of a hackney coachman, in London, lately sold her husband's body for four guineas, for purposes of dissection.

A sample of very fine cotton, grown in the English settlement in New Holland, has been received at Glasgow. Its quality is betwixt Sea Island and Upland. A large supply, in time, is anticipated from that quarter of the globe.

A copy of Dante has been discovered at Rome, the marginal parts of which are crowded with notes in the hand writing of Tasso.

By a recent act of the British Parliament, no suicide in the kingdom is permitted to have any funeral rite performed at his interment, whatever may have been the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest.

It is called excessively cold in England with the thermometer 20 degrees above zero!

The magnificent residence of the Earl of Clanricarde, son-in-law of Mr. Canning, called Portumna Castle, has been destroyed by fire, and the loss is estimated at no less a sum than fifty thousand pounds.

The following is given as a table of the gradual augmentation of the Russian Empire:

EPOCHS.	Territory in German sq. miles.	Approximate value: public.
Under Ivan I. in 1462	180	10,000,000
At his death in 1505 (Novogorod, Permia, Tchernigow, Severia, etc. being annexed)	227	15,000,000
At the death of Ivan II. in 1533 (Kasan, Astracan, and Siberia being conquered)	425	18,000,000
At the death of Michael I. in 1645, (conquests being made in Siberia, and cessions to Poland)	251	18,000,000
At the accession of Peter I. in 1689 (Kioria, etc. being recaptured)	255	15,000,000
At the death of Peter I. in 1725 (conquests being make upon the Baltic, etc.)	278	20,000,000
At the accession of Catharine II. in 1763 (conquests having been made in Asia)	289	25,000,000
At her death in 1796 (conquests over the Turks, Crimea and conquests in Poland)	331	50,000,000
At the death of Alexander in 1825 (conquests in Poland, Finland, Moldavia and Persia)	367	50,000,000

A Magistrate in England lately pronounced a marriage lawful, which had been effected against the wishes of the alleged husband by an officious proxy—because the man had afterwards received the woman as his wife, and lived with her till she robbed him.

There are 80 printing establishments in Philadelphia, occupying 3000 workmen, moving 600 presses, consuming annually 280,000 reams of paper, yielding a receipt of 8,750,000 ounces. This is exclusive of the large government establishment.

Mr. Mesg, the keeper of the royal collection of natural philosophy at Madrid, and who is a great amateur of music, has, it is said, after a great many experiments, been successful in communicating to the organ a quality which has hitherto been wanting to its perfection, namely, the faculty of gradually augmenting or diminishing the strength of its tones.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

In a few days, the materials of the mansion house of Chief Justice Tilghman, which stands on the side which has been purchased for the Philadelphia Arcade, will be sold at auction. The mansion is to be demolished, and the Arcade commenced without delay.

William Strickland, Esq. has been appointed Engineer to the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners. James Geddis, Esq. of New York, has been engaged by the board to examine the canal route between the mouth of Juniata, and that of the Kiskeminitas by the West Branch, Sinnemahoning and Clarion river, and will enter upon his duty without delay.

It will be seen by our marriage list that the great source of attraction to the Opera at New York, the Signorina Garcia, was married last week to Eugene Malibran, Esq. a respectable French merchant of that city.

The rumour, afloat some weeks since, of Governor Drake's having pardoned and released his son is undoubtedly false.

The bill incorporating the House of Refuge has passed the Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor.

On Saturday afternoon, a public meeting was held in this city, in relation to the establishment of a new college upon a new plan. A report was submitted and adopted; and eighteen gentlemen were appointed trustees. A committee for each ward and township, to collect subscriptions, is to be hereafter named.

It is stated that the proprietors of "The Last of the Mohicans," Cooper's last novel, have determined to publish a stereotype edition.

Professor Silliman says, in the number of his American Journal, just published, "So far as my information extends, the coal of Pennsylvania is the most valuable fuel in the world."

A new line of stages will commence running on the 3d April next, between Philadelphia and Easton, by the way of New Hope, Newtown, &c. in time to meet the 5 o'clock steam boat at Bristol for Philadelphia. Leave Philadelphia at 6 o'clock and at Easton, by the same route, at 7 in the evening. Nearly the whole distance to Bristol is along the banks of the Delaware.

The whole number of Judges in Pennsylvania, is 118, who are maintained at a cost of $60,700 per year. Notwithstanding, complaints of delay in the administration of justice, prevail generally throughout the state.

One of our Banks, on the 25th of last month, received a letter through the Post Office, enclosing from an unknown person, ten Dollars, said to be overpaid about five years ago; thus giving the gratifying evidence of a sense of justice finally triumphing over selfish feeling.

On Monday afternoon as Mr. Hilyard, in company with a friend, was riding along Sixth street, opposite the Washington square, his horse reared, threw him off backwards, and fell upon him. Mr. H. was immediately carried into Alderman Pettit's, where every assistance was rendered; but it was too late, the vital spark had been already extinguished.

The Schuylkill canal is now open from the mines to Philadelphia, and the New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company have commenced transporting coal on it, their arrangements to supply the city of New-York and other places with the Schuylkill Coal, are on a very extensive scale.

A considerable excitement prevails on account of the unusual delay of the arrival of our packet ships. Eleven are now on their passage from Liverpool, of which at least five are due, calculating average trips.

In the Patent Office of the United States at Washington, there is a great collection of models of useful inventions. Three hundred patents were issued during the last year, and already one hundred since the commencement of the present year.

The Harrisburg Chronicle of Monday last, says—"The Susquehanna bank is full of water, and affords facilities to our up river friends to convey their lumber, flour, whiskey, iron, &c. to tide water."

Thomas H. Still has been appointed to be a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, vice Mr. Farrelly, deceased.

A letter received in Albany, from a gentleman at La Grange, dated 29th December, states that General La Fayette and family are well. The writer mentions, that this country is ever in the heart and on the lips of the veteran. Every thing going on with us interests him, and his American friends are treated by him and his family with boundless attention and kindness.

The New-Orleans papers of the 24th ult. state that the steam boat Nashville, for Florence, ran foul of a snag near the left bank of the river, which stove in her bottom, and she soon after sunk. About 15 tons of Goods, and her cabin furniture were saved—about $5000 were insured upon her at New-Orleans.

The Trenton True American states, that several ladies have been abused and maltreated, by grown boys, while walking the streets in the evening, in some instances stones have been thrown at them, and some severely bruised. Is there no treadmill in that place?

We learn by letters from respectable physicians, that the Small Pox has made its appearance in an alarming manner in some of the Western and South Western States.

A line of stages runs from Wheeling to Baltimore—through in six days.

Green Peas have already been offered for sale this season in the Charleston market.

About 1500 slaves on sale, have been imported in New-Orleans within the last four months. Owing, however, to the scarcity of cash, and the general want of confidence, nearly a third of these negroes remain unsold, and the prices are far from being what the dealers anticipated. A bill is now before the Louisiana legislature, prohibiting persons from making a business of importing slaves from other states to sell there.

The Supreme Court terminated its Annual Session on Tuesday week, after an incessant occupation of more than six weeks: during which time, out of one hundred and ninety cases on the docket, the Court was able to dispose of only forty-nine, leaving three-fourths of the docket untouched.

A meeting of enterprising citizens, was held at Boston, on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting means for establishing a line of steam boats between that city, and the several large seaports in Maine.

We complain of long Speeches in Congress—other deliberative bodies have their miseries. In the Parliament of Upper Canada, 106 speeches were delivered in one day, from 10 to 6 o'clock. They were short, but numerous.

The Frankfort Argus of the 8th ult. says, "the Kentucky river is higher than it has been for about nine years. It has risen nearly fifty feet from low water mark, and it is still gradually rising. It is within four or five of the bridge, which cannot be considered safe.

Mr. Uriel Smith, while apparently in good health, attending town meeting at Francistown, N. H. suddenly fell down dead in the pew where he sat. The moderator was just about to declare an unanimous vote for him as town clerk.

The first commencement of the Medical College of Ohio took place on Tuesday, 14th ult. in Cincinnati. The degrees were conferred by Dr. Ramsey, and an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bater.

The Louisville Advertiser states that the Ohio is so swollen that the steam boats are riding majestically in the streets of the town, and occasionally making excursions over their garden fences.

Petitions are in circulation, addressed to the governor of Kentucky, and proposed for adoption in the various counties of the state, praying an immediate call of the legislature, for the purpose of organizing the judiciary system. There are still two supreme courts in the state, whose operation must increase the confusion of affairs, and redouble the excitement and bitterness of party spirit.

The tonnage of the steam boats navigating between the Falls of Ohio and New Orleans is estimated in a Pittsburgh paper at 7750.—Thirty eight boats are named.

The House of Delegates of New-York, by a vote of 58 to 57, have rejected the bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton!

A letter from Washington states, that Henry R. Warfield, Esq. member of the last Congress from Maryland, has been appointed *Charge des Affaires* to Peru; and that Mr. Brulsh of New-York has been appointed to the same station at Stockholm in the place of the late Col. Somerville.

On the 20th ult. a negro boy was executed in Charleston for setting fire to the premises of the Rev. Mr. Buist. When about to suffer the dreadful penalty of the law, he spoke to the crowd around him, acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and warned them to take heed of his untimely fate.

A Montreal paper mentions, that great quantities of goods, of the manufacture of the United States, have been lately transported across the line into Upper Canada; and that a large part of that province is likely to be supplied with some of the coarser articles cheaper than they can be imported from England, as the duty is only 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Anthony King, convicted at Mobile, of robbery, has been sentenced to be executed on the last Friday in April. He was recommended to mercy by the jury.

A stay has been put to the operations of the "New Jersey Delaware Oyster Company," about to be organized and the stock of which was recently subscribed for at Bridgeton, in consequence of informality and illegal proceedings in subscribing to the stock. An injunction has been granted, in favor of one of the commissioners, forbidding further proceedings in the business.

The U. S. Frigate United States was at Chorillos 20th December; the Peacock had sailed for Valparaiso; the schooner Dolphin was on a cruise.

In the single county of Washington, Pa. there are one hundred and ten thousand sheep. Duchess county, in N. Y. contains one hundred and seventy four thousand sheep, a large proportion of which are merinos.

Thomas M'Call, Esq. of Laurens county, Georgia, has been very successful in making wine from the native grape; it is said that excepting the very first quality of foreign wine, nothing of the kind can be brought with any propriety into comparison with it.

A seal, weighing about 70 pounds, was taken in a gill net, in James River, Va. nearly opposite to Four Mile Creek. The fisherman who caught it, was so much alarmed, that he killed it with his paddle.

A meeting was convened at Baltimore on Saturday, to take measures for the relief of Thomas Jefferson. A resolution was passed, that they will contribute to raise a fund to be subject to his disposition, and a committee of five persons was appointed to superintend the collection of the said fund.

William Sullivan and John G. Coffin have petitioned the Council of Boston for the use of a piece of public ground, for two years, for the establishment of a Gymnastic School.

A late Buffalo Journal gives us an account of the melancholy disaster of two men being drawn into the resistless current of Niagara, and hurled into the dreadful gulf of the cataract. Their names were Richard Bullum and Quigley.

A citizen of Maine, Mr. Daniel Merrill, jr. has petitioned the legislature of that state, complaining of "the technical and Latin phrases in our Statutes, and praying that a plain translation of the same may be made and appended to the next volume of laws that shall be published.

A number of lads have been apprehended at Albany, for robbing houses in that city, and the village of Greenbush, of money, watches, &c. They seem to have been an organized clan. A trunk was robbed in Greenbush, by one of them, of 170 dollars in gold and silver coin.

Eastwick Evans, Esq. who lately returned from Greece, has been elected a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire from Portsmouth.

Lorenzo Dow, is now travelling through the state of Ohio, preaching occasionally to large audiences.

The boiler of the steam boat Ramapo burst on the evening of the 6th, ult. fifty miles above New-Orleans and killed one of the firemen.—It is a little singular that a similar accident happened a few weeks previous to the same boat, which had been repaired with a new flue.

A Mr. Walker advertises for sale, in a Washington paper, that beautiful and fertile tract of land called Head Ache, in Prince George's county in Maryland.

Married at Lynn, Mass. Mr. James Lewis to Miss Hephzibah Tarbox, daughter of capt. N. Tarbox. As a remarkable incident we are informed that this gentleman has been four times married in the same coat, and "'tis a pretty good coat yet.'

In North Carolina the wheat is said to be so far advanced in its growth, that unless retarded by a hard frost, it will be ready for the sickle in the latter part of May.

The small pox has been introduced at Memphis, in Tennessee, by boats from New Orleans, and the mayor of Nashville has taken measures to prevent its appearance at that place.

There are now nine square rigged vessels on the stocks at Montreal, several of them of a large class, all of which, with one exception, are expected to be launched at the opening of the navigation.

A New Bedford paper informs us, that during the severe tempest on Monday evening last, a hay-stack, in Dartmouth, belonging to captain Nathaniel Howland, was set on fire by the lightning, and entirely consumed. Farmers should be cautious how they suffer their hay-stacks to stand out during thunder storms!

A Company was organized in Luzerne County, Pa. on the 6th ult. to engage in the manufacturing of Salt, Woollen and Cotton Fabrics, Iron, &c. as their first object.

A resolution has passed the N. Y. Assembly, directing the sale of the State Prison in New-York, to the corporation of that city, for $100,000.

The Legislature of Alabama has authorized the appointment of two Commissioners, to act with the Commissioners on the part of Georgia, to ascertain the boundary line between those two States, according to the terms of the compact made between the United States and Georgia in 1802.

The Council and House of Assembly of the province of New-Brunswick, have agreed to a joint address to the king, complaining bitterly of the attempts made by the governments of Massachusetts and Maine, to disturb the possessions of his majesty, and the jurisdiction of the province in the tract of country on the St. John, and Madawaska rivers.

The legislature of Massachusetts has lately adjourned, without sanctioning any of their great canal projects; believing that canals and rail roads are more properly the objects for individual enterprize, or rather for the enterprize of private companies.

A frigate and two sloops of war are to be put in commission for nine months, for the further protection of American Commerce.—The appropriations proposed in Congress is $66,997.

On Monday, Governor Clinton transmitted to the senate a communication from the Governor of Louisiana, with a copy of the Legislative proceedings of that state, disapproving of the proposition of Ohio as to the gradual abolition of slavery.

The N. Y. Evening Post says—"We are desired to caution the public against $3 counterfeit Genesee Bank bills, as a number has recently been put in circulation."

William Dusenbury, of Harrison, Westchester county, N. Y. having drunk up his health and property, hanged himself on the 16th inst.

On Monday, the Court of Quarter Sessions sentenced John Pfeiffer to six months imprisonment and fined him one hundred dollars. The circumstances attending this case were of a singular description, and excited no little interest. The defendant kept a spot of ground, in which he interred dead bodies for pay. Some time since he had interred the body of a child, two years and a half old, which he afterwards disinterred and sold to a physician. For this offence the indictment was framed, to which he plead guilty.

The livery stables of Mr. William Cannon, were burnt down on Sunday night about eight o'clock. They were situated in Carlisle's Court, adjoining the African Church, in South Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune sts. and had got so far enveloped in flames before the fire was discovered, that it was with difficulty the horses and other valuable articles in the lower part of the stables were preserved. A dearborn waggon was destroyed, and much damage done to the adjoining buildings.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA FINES.—It appears by a report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the militia fines for 1822-23-24 and 25, that of $59,128 63, levied in those years on the people of this state, only $862 76 reached the state treasury! During the same period the state paid out of the treasury, for militia purposes, $117,308 69. What goes with all this money for such purposes, the officers of the militia can doubtless tell, better than any body else. No wonder some folks are so zealous for keeping up this idle, and oppressive, and demoralizing system.

The resolution authorising the state treasurer to contract with Wm. M. Evans of Philadelphia, proprietor of the patent to prevent fraud by alterations of sum, date or endorsement on notes, checks, drafts and other documents, for so much of his patent prepared paper and checks as may be necessary from time to time for the use of the treasurer and other public offices of this commonwealth, has passed the senate without division.

The Cincinnati Gazette informs us, that as an evidence of the general good feeling towards captain Symmes, it may be stated that steam boats, stages, and tavern keepers, from Cincinnati to Washington, with one consent refused to receive from him any compensation, all deeming it their duty to contribute their proportion towards aiding the objects he had in view.

Mr. Everett, our minister at Madrid, relates, in that part of his official correspondence with our government, which was submitted to the Senate, that Mr. Zea, late prime-minister of Spain, declared emphatically to him, that the King never would, under any circumstances, acknowledge the independence of his revolted colonies; that he would stand upon his right; and that, if reduced to as low a state as Louis 18th was during the height of Napoleon's power, like him he would wait until Providence should, in good season, restore it to him.

Mr. Clay mentions, in one of his letters to Mr. Poinsett, of last autumn,—that when an invasion of the Island of Cuba, by France, was believed at Mexico, the government of the Mexican Union promptly called upon the government of the United States, to fulfil the memorable pledge of the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, of December 1823; that is, to resist by force the occupation of the Island.

Mr. Everett's Speech in Congress, on Mr. McDuffie's proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, relative to the election of President, which has been so highly and extravagantly extolled, contains a most statesmanlike argumentation in answer to the mover of the Resolutions. The tone of the discussion is extremely elevated, and the doctrines, in general, are sound and well sustained. His support of the constitution as it is, on the ground that all essential changes in the instrument, are in their nature and spirit unconstitutional, was an extremely fortunate position, and it was maintained with great ability and force of reasoning. He contends that the power of amendment is limited in its nature, and it can only be exercised to carry the essential function of the constitution into a happier operation.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.—Arrangements have been made to diffuse the privileges and benefits of this noble Institution more generally than the proprietors have heretofore thought proper to extend them. A committee has been appointed, and instructed to proceed forthwith to the erection of a building adjacent to the Athenæum, suitable for Lecture and Exhibition rooms, which will be finished in the course of the approaching season on an ample, commodious and useful plan.—The proprietors too, at their meeting in February, unanimously resolved to permit the books to circulate. The institution now contains about 11,000 volumes.

LOTTERIES.—The Legislatures of the several States seem disposed to fetter Lotteries with severe restrictions. A bill has been lately reported, in the Legislature of New-York, which imposes a penalty of $2000 upon any person, who shall vend, sell, barter, furnish, supply, procure, or cause to be procured any ticket of any lottery, not authorised by that State, and a penalty of $200 upon the printer, who shall publish an advertisement of their sale, and a penalty of the same amount upon the person, who shall put or stick up any notice or hand-bill of such sale, besides a forfeit of $20 per day, as long as said notices or hand-bills shall remain up.

A PROFESSIONAL CARD.—The following we copy from the last Georgetown (D. C.) Metropolitan.

"☞ VIOLANTE BERNARDATTI ANTONONTARIS—a graduate of the University of Padua, in the Science of Dentistry, humbly presents his

obeisance to the Congress and noblesse of the United States, and hopes to have the pleasure of drawing all their teeth, *ecce, fate et jucundos* he keeps for sale at his office at the sign of the Swelled Jaw, the same sign he had opposite the eastern Portico of the Pantheon, at Rome, all sorts perfumery, from the well known Zibetum commune occidentale to the far famed Lafayette Appoluma."

A comparative statement of the revenue that has accrued at the principal sea ports of the United States.

	Revenue from Commerce.	Expenditures.
Delaware Bay,	$861,813,721 06	$865,488 38
Chesapeake Bay,	3,963,609 33	3,253,011 09
Harbour of N. Y.	13,035,315 08	4,181,431 88
Harbour of Boston,	6,517,057 72	915,957 16

GAMBLING HOUSES.

New York, March 29.—Information having been received at the Police Office, that there was a noted French gambling house at No. 62 Broad street, at which not even the Sabbath produced a cessation of their criminal practices, a domiciliary visit was determined upon on Sunday evening last. Accordingly, Tilton, with 2 other constables, and 18 watchmen, proceeded to the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock of that evening. No intimation had escaped of the intended visit, and the surprise was complete. Forty-three gamblers were found in full play, all but 3 of whom a motley company of black legs, would be gentlemen—the cheater and the cheated, were arrested, and galanted off to the watch house. One of the three who escaped, dashed through a second story window, carrying away the sash upon his neck, in the manner of the English patent life preservers.

MR. JEFFERSON.—We copy below an extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson relative to the contemplated lottery for his relief. The scheme of the lottery is advancing, with care and rapidity, the surveyors are laying off the lands, and the commissioners fixing their value, and it will not be long before the details are laid before the public, so says the Richmond Enquirer.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson.

"I know that my property, if a fair market could be obtained, was far beyond the amount of my debts, and sufficient, after paying them to leave me at ease. I knew, at the same time, that under the present abject prostration of agricultural industry in this country, no market exists for that form of property.—A long succession of unfruitful years, long continued low prices, heavy tariffs levied on this and other branches to maintain that of manufactures, calamitous fluctuations in the value of our circulating medium, and, in my case, a want of skill in the management of our land and labor, these circumstances had been long undermining the state of agriculture, had been breaking up the land holders, and land market here, while drawing off its bidders to people the western country. Under such circumstances, agricultural property had become no resource for the payment of debts.—To obtain a fair market was all I wanted, and this the only means of obtaining it. The idea was, perhaps, more familiar to me than to younger people, because so commonly practised before the revolution. It had no connection with morality, although it had with expediency. Instead of being suppressed, therefore, with mere games of chance, lotteries had been placed under the discretion of the legislature as a means of sometimes effecting purposes desirable while left voluntary. Whether my case was within the range of that discretion they were to judge, and in the integrity of that judgment, I had the most perfect confidence.

"The necessity which dictated this expedient cost me, in its early stage, unspeakable mortification. The turn it has taken, so much beyond what I could have expected, has countervailed all I suffered, and become a source of felicity which I should others use never have known."

THE PANAMA MISSION.

On this subject, the following remarks of the eloquent Chateaubriand will be found interesting, for which we are indebted to the Boston Repertory:—"The most important feature in the foreign policy of the Anglo-Americans, is the sending an ambassador to the Congress of Panama, a resolution which, followed by a prudent choice of the persons to be sent, may consolidate the liberty of a whole hemisphere! For we cannot conceal, that the Spanish Americans have great need of the counsels of a nation more experienced in the career of independence. Descending almost entirely from the ranks of privileged castes, or from the military class, the distinguished men in these new states have rather patriotic and generous sentiments, than administrative and political ideas. Let them study the progress of the United States—at the same time wise and energetic, let them establish promptly regular finances and respectable fleets, organize their constitutions so that they may establish, but a multitude, still ignorant and indolent, introduce with prudence liberty of worship, of opinions, and of industry—let them burn their Cabildo upon the plan and in the spirit of the Anglo-American municipalities and provincial assemblies, (the only real and solid foundation of free government)—awake also reason, which slumbers among a people accustomed to a state of populace, and develope peaceably the powerful genius of activity, which certainly are not wanting to the countrymen of Miua and of the Baron d'Eglez, but which too often burst out and are destroyed in the fire of devouring passions. Intimate communication with the U. States, especially with the states of New England, would be an excellent source of instruction for the Spanish Americans—it is for the eldest daughter of American liberty to be the guide of her younger sisters, and to gain over them the empire of persuasion and friendship—let her show herself frank, disinterested, great, and generous. The noble post of being at the head of a new world, is certainly well worth the sacrifice of a few dollars in duties, and a few bales of cotton."

Green Room Intelligence.

Mrs. Mongeon's reception at our theatre on Wednesday evening, was quite favourable. She has been long known as a very attractive star on the London boards, and has but recently arrived in this country, zealous to add new laurels to her rising fame. Her voice is said to possess great melody, and her science in music is surpassed by any other English actress on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Kean has offered a reward of $500 for the author, or accomplice of that author, who has directed to him a letter from Boston, signed Charles Kemble.

At Albany, Mr. Conway, the tragedian, refused to play on the evening of Good Friday, though he had been announced.

Madame Pasta, was to be in London on the first of April.

Matthews and his son was visiting Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford.

A new Opera was about to be produced at Drury Lane Theatre, called Malvina, with Scotch and Irish music, (the plot is taken from Ossian,) in which Miss Stevens and Mr. Sinclair were to sustain the principal parts.—Charles Kemble was playing Othello at Covent Garden.

On the evening of the 23d January, Weber's Opera of Euryanthe was given for the first time, before a most brilliant audience in the Royal Opera House, at Berlin; and, in fact, under the special direction of the great composer himself. As soon as he appeared in the orchestra, the whole house rose and greeted him with the loudest plaudits. While the overture was in the course of being played, frequently the most astounding applause shook the very walls of the building. All the airs were received in the most enthusiastic manner, indeed, the music is every way entitled to it. At the end of the first act, the composer was called for, in order to receive the most flattering marks of approbation, a circumstance which, to our knowledge (says the Berlin editor,) never happened before in the Prussian capital. At the conclusion of the Opera, he was again obliged to show himself, when a thundering of applause took place, such as never before was remembered upon any occasion. Mr. Von Weber sets out almost immediately, by way of Paris, for London, with a view to bring out in March, the new Opera of *Oberon*.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

"The Genius of the Harp, No. 2," by "Emily"—"Character of Bonaparte"—Lines to the "Boston Bard"—"Hope"—"Greece and Turkey," and one or two minor articles, from the "Militant Bard"—"Edward"—"To Peter Single, from his Aunt"—"Skeleton of the Wreck"—Village Tales, No. 2"—and lines from "William to Mary," are received since our last.

"Philadelphia Displayed," next week.

"Peter Quiz" has sent us, from New Castle, several Enigmas, but neglected the prerequisite to insertion, of accompanying them with the solutions.

A fourth epistle from "Obadiah Shamefface," exhibits a sensible improvement—his request shall be complied with.

Our friend "Jerous" is revelling among the blessings and beauties of Lancaster county and since the tide of his imagination runs so high, that he assures us, in a private note recently received, and of which this will for the present suffice as an acknowledgment, that he is actually set down in the "land of milk and honey"—where the Elysian fields are in contrast but quagmires, and the ideal paradise of Milton dwindles into comparative ugliness, we indulge the anticipation, that the gentle muses, who are particularly partial to the charms which exist among shady groves and green vales, where the yellow cowslips and early blossoms of spring are watered by the sparkling waterfall, the purling brooks, rivulets and streams, and all that kind of thing, will shower down some of their choicest favours upon the prolific imagination of our enthusiastic correspondent.

A pamphlet of eight pages on the education of sons and daughters in relation to the religious and political institutions of the United States, is received—the sentiments advanced in this little address, are for the most part correct, prompted, no doubt, by worthy motives and calculated, if acted upon, to produce results favorable to the cause of morality and learning, although the portion headed "French Boarding Schools," seems to have been written under the influence of some secret and peculiar sorrow, and it must be confessed is not exactly in accordance with the enlightened spirit of benevolence and liberality which should distinguish an attempt like this to disseminate correct and virtuous principles. It ever has been, and we ever desire it to be, as axiom with us, never to permit in our pages writings under any semblance whatever, which might be calculated to wound the feelings, whether political, social or religious, of any individuals or sect, or nation, from whom we may chance to differ.—While we respect the private griefs which appear to have led to the expose, and honour the paternal solicitude displayed in the brief address, we shall transfer to our paper such parts as are consistent with the regard which is justly due to the feelings and even the prejudices of others.

In other cities, considerable and successful exertions have been made in behalf of the individual so long and so well known to the reading public as the "Boston Bard." His productions have obtained him many admirers here; and it has been suggested, that a direct appeal to the friends of true genius would not be without success, as many who have felt a disposition to contribute something as an indication of their feelings to his merit as a native poet, have been prevented from so doing, from the absence of a convenient and proper channel of communication. From these or similar considerations, we have heard it intimated, that an appropriate public address will shortly be delivered, by a gentleman of this city, intended as an appeal to his friends, in behalf of the Boston Bard—due notice of which will be given.

Since the happy termination of the wars which for so long a period had kept the nations of Europe in a state of turmoil and confusion, the philanthrophy class of citizens, whose end and aim was to be the first and foremost in furnishing the public with "late, interesting and highly important intelligence," as the saying is, have found their means and their resources gradually diminishing; indeed one's a falling off has there been since the downfall of *Napoleon le Grand* and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty that these worthy and entirely disinterested promulgators of the "strange, rare and wonderful," have been at times sadly put to it for the wherewithal to lengthen a paragraph, or fill out a column. Fortunately, however, a substitute has been discovered, or rather gratuitously presented to them by no less a personage than Dame Nature herself, one which spontaneously springs forth and yielding to their ready wit and flowing eloquence, has tended in no small degree to help the worthy fraternity out of the wit dilemma into which they had been plunged by the return of these "piping times of peace;" in that substitute it will readily be perceived by the "judicious and discerning" that no allusion is meant to the story of the far famed sea serpent, the disturbances of the green room, or the election of Col. Pluck—these things, with a host of indifferent subjects, having had their day, have gone off, and long since ceased to furnish food for the curious and inquisitive news-monger; these are weak, unstable and transitory, fit only to beguile an idle moment—but the theme, the cold, the wet, and dry, and bright, and cloudy the no—for it is all of these, to which we are now adverting, is paramount, certain and inexhaustible, it is no less a theme than—*the weather!* that ready made item—that convenient paragraph from whence are furnished the "singular state of our climate"—the "change in our seasons"—the "moderate winter"—the "unusual heat for the time of year"—the little rain we—the copious rain—open rivers—Lehigh Coal, and the thousand nameless contents which flow in *ad infinitum* to the aid of the printer who is thus enabled to furnish out his regular summary, in a very pleasing possible manner, and that too without the assistance of marches and countermarches, sieges, battles, defeat and victory, those once powerful and indispensable auxiliaries, which have, long since, gone to the "to ah of all Capulets." And now it approaching with rapid haste the season, the gay, bright and delightful season, when this rich theme in particular, prolific and pours forth in glowing abundance, as it already is preparing to do, its rich stores of buds and blossoms, green fields and meadows, with plants, shrubs and trees, clad in the no-made livery, which are all "got up" of the latest and prettiest fashion by the hands of Nature herself, who stands by the while and seems to rejoice at the order and harmony with which the work goes on—the sweet and tuneful little choristers which she has bespoke have not yet entered on their "engagements," but may "shortly be expected" to make their "first appearance this season," and render our gardens, groves and walks vocal with their liquid strains of soft delight poured harmoniously forth beneath the mild, and bright, and beautiful sky, which, by the bye, is spread over the spacious amphitheatre, where all this display is to be "brought forward," and all will, we have no doubt, be well calculated to dispense, besides the blessings of health, peace and serenity, no small share of amusement to a "numerous, delighted, and admiring audience," as "the friends of the drama" say, and as we now take the liberty of repeating.

The late Mr. Gaillard was brought into public life by friends, whose object was to withdraw his attention from the contemplation of an overwhelming domestic calamity, over which he had long brooded in solitude. The youthful and lovely partner of his bosom, together with an infant daughter, perished before his eyes in the matter. He was overwhelmed with grief, and gave himself up to solitude and despair. He would sit motionless, it is said, *for days*, with his hat drawn over his eyes, and head thrown on his bosom. From this situation he was forced by his friends, who, after many efforts, succeeded in drawing him within the circle of social and political excitement.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2 South Third street.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1826.

PUBLIC STOCKS.	Prices paid.	Present Prices.
LOANS.		
United States 6s per cent. 1813	$100	$100 00
1814	100	101 25
1815	100	102 00
Do. five per cent. loan of 1820	100	101 00
Do. 1821	100	104 00
Do. four and a half per cent. loan	100	97 75
Do. three per cent. do.	100	81 00
Pennsylvania five per cent. do.	100	108 00
Philadelphia six per cent. do.	100	117 00
Do. five per cent. do.	100	104 50
Schuylkill Navigation six per cent.	100	107 00
Union Canal 6s per cent. loan	100	103 00
do. do. six per cent. do.	100	104 00
Do. five per cent. do.	100	103 00
BANK STOCKS.		
United States Bank	100	117 75
Bank of North America	400	470 00
Bank of Pennsylvania	100	100 00
Bank of Philadelphia	100	101 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	50	61 00
Commercial Bank	50	50 75
Mechanics' Bank	50	61 00
Schuylkill Bank	25	25 50
Bank of the Northern Liberties	50	52 00
Bank of Southwark	50	53 00
Bank of Germantown	50	54 00
Bank of Kensington	50	61 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania	50	450 00
Philadelphia	100	135 00
North America	10	9 70
Union	50	60 00
Phœnix	50	57 00
Delaware	50	58 00
Marine	50	50 00
United States	25	30 00
Atlantic	50	40 00
American Fire Insurance	40	44 00
Pennsylvania Fire do.	20	20 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance	20	16 50
CANAL, TURNPIKE AND BRIDGE STOCKS.		
Union Canal—old stock	100	100 00
do. new stock	100	100 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares	50	47 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation	50	50 00
Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal		
Lancaster Turnpike shares	100	100 00
Germantown do. do.	100	85 00
Frankford do. do.	100	80 00
Chelt. ham and Willow Grove do.	100	60 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do.	10	14 00
EXCHANGE.		
Bills on London, 60 days,	9 per cent.	
Bankbloons	15 50	
Gold	7 prem.	
Spanish Dollars	par.	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 24. Brig Boss, Hutchinson, 17 days from Cape Haytien, with indigo.

Schr. Eliza Piggott, Brooke, 14 days from St. Thomas, with sugar.

Brig Columbus, Douglass, 14 days from St. Thomas, via Turks Island, with indigo.

Schr. Arctas, Poland, 18 days from Turks Island, with salt.

Schr. Superior, Roberts, 14 days from Havana, with sugar.

29. Little George Eyre, Hilburn, 17 days from Porto Cavello, with coffee, sugar, &c.

30. Ship Sassad, Wilson, from Liverpool, with indigo.

CLEARANCES.

25. Schr. Philadelphia, Emery, for West Indies.

Schr. Ceres, Miller, for Matanzas.

27. Schr. Sophia, Collison, for Vera Cruz.

Schr. Morning Star, Shaw, for Fernandina.

29. Joseph, Meade, for West Indies.

Schr. Amelia, Sarin, for Havana.

39 Arrivals and Clearances Coastwise.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, the 26th ult. by the Rev. George C. P. ts, Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT EWING, to Miss CHARLOTTE PETERS, daughter of Mr. Evan Peters, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, the 28th ult. at Frankford, by George R. Fraley, Esq. Mr. JOHN C. ELLIOTT, son of the late Israel Elliot, Esq. of Oxford township, to Miss REBECCA DEWEES, daughter of Mr. Charles Dewees, of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. Mr. SAMUEL R. WARRINGTON, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Conrad Rippinger, Esq. all of this city.

On the 23th ult. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. HENRY EMANUEL LEVIESTEIN, to Mrs SARAH ANN JACKSON, both of this city.

On the 27th ult. at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Mr. De Lancey, Mr. LORENZO DRAPER, to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH DOLLIVER, both of Boston.

On Monday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Rodell, Dr. CONYNGHAM CRAWFORD, to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. John Gouge.

On Monday evening, the 27th ult. at Concord, near Philadelphia, by the Rev. Thomas Boggs, Mr. WARDER MORRIS, to Miss MATILDA BILLINGTON, both of this city.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. James Smith, of St Augustine's Church, Mr. WILLIAM SOMERSET, to Miss ANN MILLER, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. DANIEL HUMPHREYS, to Miss ELIZA WIKEL, both of Kensington.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOHN M'MULLEN, to Miss ANNE MARIAH HARMAN, all of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. THOMAS EVANS, to Miss PATIENCE HAWORTH, all of Hartford township, Del. co. Pa.

On the 12th of January, by the Rev. Mr. Sitty, Mr. BENJAMIN REESE, to Miss MARY CONRAD, both of Lower Dublin, Pa.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by Alderman Barker, Dr. ROBERT M. PHILLIPS, of Montgomery, to Miss TACY LUKENS, of the county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday afternoon, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sitty, Mr. SAMUEL ELLIS, to Miss RACHEL DAVIS, both of New Jersey.

On Thursday, the 23d ult. at New York, by the Rev. Mr. Mallon, at St. Peter's Church, EUGENE MALIBRAN, Esq. to Miss MARIE FELICITE GARCIA, the celebrated opera-singer.

On Monday, the 20th ult. at Taunton, Mass. by the Rev. Mr. Maltby, Mr. SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Esq. of Easton, Maryland, to Miss AMELIA H. SHEPPARD, daughter of Silas Sheppard, Esq. of the former place.

The numbers which came up in the Union Canal Lottery, 39th class, on Wednesday last, were 47 13 29 23 54 32 33 65 60

DIED.

On Sunday afternoon, after a lingering illness, SARAH ROSS, daughter of the late Henry Ross, in the 25th year of her age.

On Monday evening last, of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY CROWTHER, relict of Mr. John Crowther, in the 62d year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, MARGARET SCOTT, wife of William Scott, late of Baltimore.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Mrs. REBECCA KELLY, wife of Mr. Daniel R. Kelly.

On the 23th ult. at Frankford, WILLIAM HARPER, of consumption, aged 24 years.

On the 27th ult. suddenly, Master E. HILYARD, son of the late Ebor Hilyard.

On Sunday morning, the 26th ult. Mrs. MARY SMITH, in the 64th year of her age.

On Thursday evening, of a short and severe illness, JOHN PIDGEON, aged 20 years.

On Friday evening, the 24th ult. Mr. ELIJAH DAVIS, in the 54th year of his age.

On Friday morning, the 24th ult. MORDECAI WETHERILL, in the 58th year of his age.

On Thursday, the 23d ult. HENRY TREMPER, Esq. in the 72d year of his age.

On the 28th ult. HANNAH WALL, fourth daughter of John W. Saunders, aged 5 years.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. Mrs ELIZABETH BAUSH.

On the 16th ult. in Washington city, WILLIAM P. GARDNER, Esq. a native of Philadelphia, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 22d ult. at March Chunk, after a short illness, REBECCA WHITE, formerly of Mount Holly, N. J. in the 23d year of her age.

At his late residence, in Gloucester county, N. J. WILLIAM TODD, Esq. aged 85 years.

On the 23th ult. at Germantown, after a long and severe illness, SELBY HICKMAN, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

At N. Brunswick, suddenly, HENRY BURR, jun. son of Henry Burr, of Mount Holly, N. J. in the 30th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 19th ult. the Rev. NICHOLAS COX, of New Jersey, aged 85 years.

On the 25th ult. in Westtown township, Chester county, Pa. BENJAMIN HICKMAN, at the advanced age of about fourscore years. In the several relations of society, as a parent, neighbor, friend, he fulfilled his duties in an exemplary manner; and with reference to him, it may with propriety be said in the language of the Psalmist—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright—for the end of that man is peace."

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,

Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Walton Notes—just imported from London, per ship Sterling, from New York. dec 17—tm

NEW SCHOOL,

Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needle-work.

Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms of the School as usual.

No. 16, Elfreth's Alley.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price. dec 31—tf

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 24 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satin, Worsted, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Bonnets, either in Plain, or mixt up all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Citizens of this city, that he Dyes all kinds of Feathers, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 1—tf

LANGUAGES,

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIS.

GRATEFUL for the patronage he has received for 3 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private rooms.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Ruffner.

TERMS.—For a year $30, by the quarter $8.

N. B. Further information can be had at the Franklin Academy any evening after 6 o'clock. jan 7—tm

Boarding School at Kimberton.

PARENTS and others who may incline to place their Children in the Boarding School at Kimberton, are respectfully referred to

SAMUEL ARCHER, No. 253 Arch street.

JOSEPH WARNER, No. 171 Market street.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, No. 73 Chesnut street.

EDWIN WALKER, Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

ROBERT V. MASSEY, No. 245 South Third street.

SAMUEL KIMBER, corner of Third and Race streets.

Kimberton, 26 mo. 1825. 1825—1t

Artificial Flower Making.

TAUGHT at a reduced price, at No. 421 Market, one door below Thirteenth street. feb 4—2m

E. HILLINSHEAD, House Carpenter, 42 Arch street—Shop in St. John street above Callowhill. dec 17—tm

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Gold Smith, has removed from No. 115 South Second street, to No. 147 north Second.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 213 North Front street, Lower Noble. mar 25—3m*

SOUTH BRITISH MANUFACTORY, No. 149 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Blankets of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by B. WILLIAMSON, No. 36 North English street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Baker, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

DAVID CLARK, Book binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

B. HAND'S Writing Academy, No. 30 South Second st. second door below Chesnut. Lessons given to individuals at their houses if preferred. nov 5—tf

SAMUEL BUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 38 South street, a few doors above Front st. An Apprentice Wanted. oct 29 4m

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO. No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.—tf

KEYSBORO & HAGERDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 3 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutter, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

AWNING, SAILING Boroucs, Grain Bags, Wagon Covers, &c. &c. manufactured and sold by J. Sanson, No. 6 Minor south Court, running from Lodge's Alley, between Front and Second streets, above Market.

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 95 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—tf

HANDKERCHIEFS, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, and various other articles, Marked with Durable Ink, at No. 174 North Second street, Philadelphia. Specimens may be seen as application. jan 21—6m*

CHEAP SILK STORE,

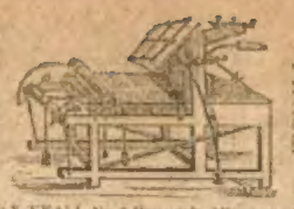
No. 96½ Market above Third Street,

(Old Stand of Paul K. Hubbs)

STOKES & BUZBY,

COUNTRY Merchants supplied at the lowest prices for Cash or Acceptances. 3 mo 11—tm

PATENT PRINTING VERTICAL PRESS.



D. & S. KEALL, No. 2 Barclay's Alley, near Church, South side, near Market street, beleive the public, especially those concerned in the publication of Books, that they have recently made considerable additions to their office, in Type and Presses.

Our endeavours will be to give satisfaction. The prices for large Jobs of Press Work, will be less than those of any other establishment in the United States; and for this solicitude we can—One person can do as much work on the Vertical Press, as two can do, in the same time, on the Presses in common use.

Job Printing in the various styles, executed with neatness, accuracy, and despatch. april 1—3t*

JOB PRINTING.

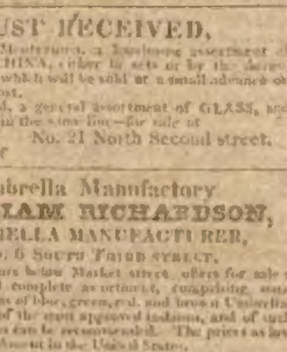
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed,

BY

KEALL & WARE,

No. 2 Barclay's Alley, near Church, South side, near Market street.



ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Members of the Governor's Guards, commanded by G. W. Ritter, will please make application to either of the Officers who compose the Committee of Election.

Capt. G. W. RITTER, No. 6 below Callowhill st.

Lieut. JOHN J. JOYCE, No. 70 N. Fourth street.

JAMES PRICE, No. 26 Old York Road.

WILLIAM FOERING, No. 18 Duke street.

G. M. CLAPP, No. 3 Wood street.

HENRY SCHEIL, No. 121 Market street.

The committee meet every Monday evening, at Kern's Hotel, North second street, at seven o'clock, who for application for membership will be received.

The Company will drill in uniform, with side arms, on Monday evening next, the 3d of April, at 7 o'clock, at Weaver's Inn, Callowhill above Fifth street.

WILLIAM FOERING,

april 1—3t Acting 1st Serg't.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DIFFERENT Editions, Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Mason's Secret Remains, Butterworth's, Brown's and Croden's Concordance, Family and School Bibles, Scott's Bible on Oil and New Testaments, Josephus, Rollin's ancient History, and a variety of Historical Works a few Novels and Romances, Shakspeare's Plays different editions, Murphey's, Pebbles and Pope's Works, Dryden's Domestic Medicine, Spectator, and Byron's Works, The Spy, Pilot and Pioneers, &c. &c. at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th.

☞ Books bought at auction, resold at small advances, and warranted perfect. april 1—tf

BAGATELLE TABLE.

FOR sale, a large and complete Bagatelle Table. Enquire at No. 137 North Third street. mar 18—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Ship Montezuma, a handsome assortment of English CHINA, either in sets or by the dozen, new patterns, which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

Also on hand, a general assortment of GLASS, and other articles in the same line—for sale at

No. 21 North Second street.

march 11—tf

Umbrella Manufactory

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER,

No. 6 South Third street.

SEVEN doors below Market street, offers for sale a large and complete assortment, comprising nine hundred dozens of blue, green, red, and brown Umbrellas and Parasols, of the most approved fashions, and of such manufacture as can be recommended. The prices as low as any establishment in the United States.

Goods retailed, will be kept in repair one year, free of charge.

IVORY.

Large prime Ivory, in lots to suit purchasers for sale as above. march 4—ly

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 92 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.

CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, suitable for Indians.

Ground and Root GINGER.

Jamaica and County CAYENNE, and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B. Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 21—6m

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HACKER,

march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Vine st.

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 11 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a respectable coffee room necessary, the Bar will furnish Breakfasts of various accommodations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Stewed Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 2 o'clock.

J. J. very thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

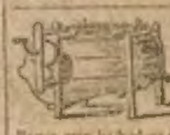
TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN D. HOWELL, late Director of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Contractions of Joints, and other Medicines, for various diseases, ye poor and afflicted, advertised and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street; Samuel Hance, 170 South Second st. Philadelphia.

AGENTS APPOINTED.—Samuel Moore, No. 170 S. Second street, Joseph Lacy, No. 324 North Second street, and samuel H. Reed, South East corner of Schuylkill Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Price 50 cts.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 128 Market street third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell Back, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention. Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. feb 18—tf



J. E. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

Near the Drawbridge,

Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Tuck, and Fancy Combs of all descriptions, Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all others supplied at a short notice. feb 18—tf

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

LADIES' fashionable Boot and Shoe-maker, No. 212 Arch street, third door above Fourth, North side, respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he has on hand and intends keeping a very large assortment of fancy and walking shoes made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be disposed of at reasonable prices; he therefore solicits a share of their patronage, which he will endeavour to merit.

Those Ladies wishing to have their measures can have a pair of any description made at the shortest notice. Southern and Western dealers supplied upon advantageous terms for cash or approved paper. feb 18—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

CAREY & TEVIS give notice to the Manufacturers of the city and county of Philadelphia, and others that wish to avail themselves of the sales, that their stores are now ready for the arrangement of any goods consigned them, and that they will continue to make liberal advances in cash on the receipt of the goods. The next sale will take place on the 12th of April.

PACKAGE SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Carey & Tevis, in conformity with the resolution of Manufacturers, will sell on Wednesday, the 19th April,

About 700 packages, comprising all the varieties of the goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of country made goods.

NOTICE.—The goods will be arranged in the stores of the subscribers, in No. 72 north Water street, and catalogues delivered one day previous to sale. Purchasers are assured every package in the catalogue will be sold.

CAREY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

THEATRE.

A CARD.

MR. and Mrs. Conway respectfully inform the public that their benefit takes place on Monday evening, April 3, on which occasion a New Ballet, with a great variety of Dancing will be produced. Mr. and Mrs. C. will endeavor to merit the patronage of a generous public, for further particulars see bills of the day. apr 1—1t

SUPERIOR.

Flag and Bondanoe Hdkfs.

Just received and for sale by

STOKES & BUZBY,

April 1—3t No. 96½ Market st.

FASHIONABLE

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. LECONEY, No. 113 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has just received the most fashionable assortment of SPRING MILLINERY. ap 1—1t

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, south East corner of Third and Race streets, intends, this, and last continuing for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders and patterns for Fire Boards imported this spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Carried Paper-hangers are employed.

A country Merchant supplied on liberal terms.

April 1—tf

TO DYERS—A BARGAIN.

WILL be sold cheap, if applied for before the 4th of April, the Entire and every part of the implements of use of the best Dying establishment in this city. Also, to let, the Dye-house and office, with Copper, Pans, &c.

For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 142 Arch near Fifth street or of S. Archer, No. 171 south Second street, between South and Shippen streets.

April 1—1

CHARLES STOCKTON.

WITH gratitude to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto experienced, respectfully gives notice that he continues the business of Woollen Draper and Tayler, at the Old Established Stand, No. 251 HANOVER STREET, opposite Decatur street, where he will at all times have on hand, a handsome and complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancy Vestings, of approved quality, which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and at short notice.

A constant supply of ready made Clothing for sale, at very reduced prices. All orders from Country Merchants, and others, will be punctually attended to, and handsomely executed. apl—tf

PHILIP PRICE, J

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

JANE'S RESOLVES.

Lovely Jane on flowers reclined o'er the stream,
She sigh'd to the breeze, and made Allen her theme;
Though pleasant the stream, and though cooling the breeze,
And the flowers though fragrant, she panted for ease.

The stream it was fickle, and hasted away;
It kiss'd the sweet banks, but no longer would stay;
The' beauteous, inconstant; and faithless, tho' fair;
Ah! Allen, look in and behold thyself there.

The breeze, that so sweet on her bosom did play,
Now rose to the tempest and darken'd the day;
As soft as the breeze, and as loud as the wind,
Such Allen when angry, and Allen when kind.

The flowers, when gather'd so beauteous and sweet,
Now fade on her bosom, and die at her feet.
As fair in their bloom, and as short in decay,
Such Allen when present, and Allen away.

In rage and despair from the ground she arose,
And from her the flowers, so faded, she threw;
She weeps in the stream, and she sighs to the wind,
And resolves to drive Allen quite out of her mind.

But what her resolves!—When her Allen appear'd,
The stream it stood still, and no tempest was heard:
The flowers recovered their beautiful hue;
She found he was kind, and he loved he was true.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Answers to the enigmas inserted on the 25th of February, I believe, have not yet appeared. I sent answers to them on the 30th, but thinking they may have been mislaid, I now furnish you with another copy; which, if correct, please insert in your next.

1st

C bounds my entrance of such serious moment,
That without it the ocean were not elevated.
O comes after, much shaped like the sun,
Which is at least, one half of the moon.
E the next and last figure of which I am formed.
As the name of a plant, whose infusion when warmed,
Is partaken of freely, by matron and maid,
Without fear that a dizziness rise in the head;
And COT is a dwelling where the wild breezes moan,
Where the peasant-boy whistles his lay of "sweet home."

2d

AND is a conjunction, a vessel contains,
And of Spain's present monarch it bears the remains;
Certainly is a perpendicular thing,
And surely without it, Spain ne'er had a king;
IRON is more durable than monarchs or crowns,
Although it is oftenest dealt to by clowns;
It is hard, it is ductile, and many a pound
Of this curious article lies 'neath the ground;
And now, if I'm right, the riddle I've solved,
Andiron's the thing that so much involved.

Perdin-AND. DECIUS.

CONUNDRUM—BY A LADY.

I'm black, blue, yellow, green or white,
I'm crooked, straight, heavy, light;
Of flesh, bone, wood, or silk, I'm made,
And oft at beauty's feet have laid;
I'm in the forest, at the ball;
I'm flattered by the ladies all;
I'm in their heart, or on their head,
And down the dance have beauties led;
I am the Indian's fiercest friend.
When he my stubborn self can bend;
And oft have dealt the deadly blow,
Which prostrate laid his savage foe;
Gentlers, what am I, pray explain,
And yours I always shall remain.

SELECTIONS

Of Wit, Humour, Sentiment, &c.

Old Wewitzer was joking and laughing at rehearsal, instead of minding the business of the stage. Raymond, who was then stage-manager, took him to task for this, and said—"Come, Mr. Wewitzer, I wish you would pay a little attention." "Well, Sir," answered Wewitzer, "so I am—I'm paying as little attention as I can."

"Good-morrow friend, how do you feel today?" "Pretty well; how are you?" "Oh, sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere, combining with the extreme humidity of the climate, has discombobulated my respiratories, and affected my theoreticks."

Place an egg three days in strong vinegar; the shell will become so soft that it may be squeezed through the narrow neck of a phial; then with a small stick, press it till it be again contracted in length, and resume its former shape; fill the phial with water a little warm, which let remain a few hours; after it has become cold, the shell of the egg will again become hard; an egg may thus be passed through a wedding ring; this is a very curious and amusing experiment.

A gentleman lately bet that he would cause all the bells of a well frequented tavern in Glasgow, Scotland, to ring at the same period, without touching one of them, or even leaving the room. This he accomplished by turning the stop-cock of the main gas pipe, and involving the whole inmates in instant darkness. In a short period, the clangor of bells rung from every room and box in the house; which gained him his bet, amidst the general laughter and applause, even of the losers.

There is abroad a Royal Bon-Mot, which has not yet found its way into the English newspapers. The King, on hearing some one declare that Moore had murdered Sheridan, observed—"I won't say that Mr. Moore has murdered Sheridan, but he has certainly attempted his life."

Miss E—— was enumerating to her friend Miss S——, the qualities which must unite in the man on whom she could bestow her heart and hand. "He must possess talents," said she, "and dignity, and beauty, and education, and—and—" "Address," said Miss S——. "O yes, you may *add dress*," returned Miss E——, with her great *naivete*.

EDITORIAL GOSSIPS—A PARODY.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For 'tis their nature to—
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For God hath made them so.
But Editors should never let
Such angry passions rise—
Their pussy C.'s were never made
To Gouge each others I's.

The eccentric Mr. R——, a Minister of Scotland, had a habit of asking so many questions in a breath, that he could get a reply to none of them. Once, however, he met with a person who was able to accommodate him. Riding home from a Sacrament by a muirland road, and coming towards a ford, he met a woman who had crossed the river with a sack of meal upon her back, whom he thus accosted, "Weell, Jany, how's a' wi' you?—How far is it to Jaddart?—How deep is the water? What's the price of your meal?" To which she replied, "Vera weell, I thank you, Sir—twa mile; middle deep; and a saxpence."

One of the courtiers of William the 3d, being asked by his friends, why one of established character for courage and good sense would answer the challenge of a coxcomb, he confessed that "for his own sex he could safely trust their judgment: but how should he appear at night before the maids of honor?"

A gentleman lately took the following meteorological journal of his wife's temper:—*Monday*, rather cloudy; in the afternoon rainy. *Tuesday*, vapourish; brightened up a little at night. *Wednesday*, changeable, gloomy, inclined to rain. *Thursday*, high wind and some peals of thunder. *Friday*, fair in the morning, variable till the afternoon, cloudy all night. *Saturday*, a gentle breeze, hazy, a thick fog, and a few flashes of lightning.

Charles II., who was black-browed, and of a swarthy complexion, passed a pleasant remark upon the grim looks of the murderers in Macbeth, when, addressing his attendants, he said, "Pray, what is the meaning that we never see a rogue in a play, but odsfish they always clap him on a black periwig? when it is well known that one of the greatest rogues in England always wears a fair one."

The allusion to the fair wig was supposed to apply to Titus Oates.

When I hear two polemics making a great deal of noise on points very subtle, and therefore very worthless, I can compare them to nothing but two sour apples roasting before a kitchen fire—there is a constant sputter between them; it seems as if they were debating about something, while all the noise proceeds from the same cause—acidity and heat.

AGRICULTURAL.

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit.

It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stalk or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand; and the labor of a man for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing is as follows: Take the scions as for engrafting, and at any time after the first of February, and till the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoots in melted pitch or wax, rosin and tallow, and bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at a depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way, will bear in three or four years from the time of planting.

PLANTING POTATOES.

Potatoes should never be planted whole, whatever may be their size, as they all produce the same number of shoots, almost invariably five, which is too great a number to be together, in order to make a good crop.—As the whole potato, however large, or however many eyes, (or buds,) it may have, never produces more than five shoots, which are all from the end adverse to the stem, care should be taken that they are cut longitudinally, which, whether halved, or quartered, is likely to divide the productive buds among the several parts. One third of the stem end should first be cut off, which is without a bud; that will not produce a shoot, but is valuable for the table or stock, and of no service to the planted part. It is therefore a saving that ought never to be omitted. Thus prepared, the potatoes should, if planted in rows, be from eight to ten inches apart; if in hills, three or four pieces in each. Great care should be observed not to have the furrows, or trenches for planting, deep. Hills, in which they are seldom planted below the surface of the earth, generally produce the finest potatoes.

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 101, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorised by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

oct. 29—tf

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The fund obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association.

march 11—1y

TO WESTERN, SOUTHERN,
AND OTHER MERCHANTS.

Cheap Looking-Glasses, Combs, &c.

THE subscribers offer for sale VERY LOW, at their new Store, No. 24 Market street, a few doors west of Second, north side, an elegant assortment of all descriptions of Looking Glasses, Combs, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, and a great variety of other articles. Just received, a general assortment of Japanned Ware, &c. which they will import regularly from England, and will be sold together with the above, on the lowest terms for CASH or APPROVED PAPER.

COWPLAND, CHASE & Co.

mar 4—6m

CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and revived, at the shortest notice. jan 7—6m*

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED
Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public; and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 28 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 185 1-2 South Water street. sep 24—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscriber has received, and offers for sale, a few more of Jappy's patented repeating watches. Not to repeat the language of a former advertisement, it is only necessary to remind those who want striking watches, that Jappy's plan is entirely different from the old principle. The effective simplicity of his arrangement, and the ingenious application of one thing to several uses, does away nearly two-thirds of the complicated mechanical connexions, which have so long made the common repeating watches, not only an expense to their owners, but often a vexation to the trade.

Retail price, warranted one year, for the above watches, $18 00; and afterwards warranted for any length of time, for $1 50 per year.

Gold and silver Levers, silver Lapines, gold and silver Horizontals; with seconds, together with nearly all the different kinds of watches, new as well as second handed, wholesale and retail. Many of the second-handed watches, both gold and silver, are sold at little more than one half of what they formerly cost.

☞ Watches of every kind carefully cleaned and repaired.

B. F. BAKER, Watchmaker,
march 25—3m* No. 193 N. Third st. Philadelphia.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

IS now open at White Hall, Bristol, which will be a delightful recreation to the great, the gay, who visit that Town in the summer season. march 2—4t*

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against accepting a note given to William Gibbs, by Peter Hansel, as it both under certain restrictions that he has not complied with.

PETER HANSEL,
march 23—6t* Monroe Village.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Lysinger, late of the township of the Northern Liberties, (and formerly of Germantown,) Cordwainer, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate, to present their accounts duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, residing in Germantown. ABRAHAM KEYS II, Administrator.

32 tno 11—4t*

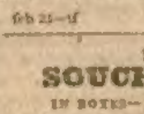
STILLMAN'S
PATENT SAWSETTS.

A NEW supply of Stillman's Patent Sawsetts is received and can be obtained on application to

PARDON DAVIS.
feb 25—tf No. 140 North Second street.

SUPERIOR
SOUCHONG TEAS,

IN BOXES—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES.



THE subscriber having purchased a quantity of John Field's stock of Souchong TEAS, of the first quality, in boxes, suitable for families, offers them on fair sale, at reduced prices. It follows may also be supplied at the wholesale price. He has also on hand a variety of GREEN TEAS, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin, all of the first quality—together with Loaf and Lump Sugar, Java Coffee, Boston Chocolate, &c.

J. WATERMAN,
24 tno 11—tf No. 26 South Fifth street.

FOR SALE OR BARTER,
FOR CITY PROPERTY.

THAT valuable Farm and Country Seat, formerly the property of Commodore Truxton, containing 80 acres, a good proportion of which is woodland, situate in Burlington county, state of New Jersey, on the Mount Holly road, ten miles from Camden, 1 3-4 miles from Centreville, and 2 1-2 miles from Mount Holly, in a good neighborhood, within a short distance of Meeting and School Houses, Mills, &c. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having recently been improved with considerable quantities of stable manure, marl and ashes; the fields are divided into convenient sizes, and under good fences, a fine apple orchard, and considerable quantities of other very excellent fruit. On the said farm, within a few yards of the road is erected a comfortable, substantial and modern built two story brick dwelling house, containing two parlours, a wide entry, kitchen and wash house on the first floor, five bed rooms on the second, good garrets a paved cellar under the whole house, a back piazza, under which is a never failing pump of most superior water.

Also, a good Barn, a new crib and Carriage house, with a loft over the whole, hog and sheep pen, good stabling for horses and cows, brick smoke and ash house, and all other necessary out buildings; to give an accurate description, and point out the various conveniences and advantages would be above the limits of an advertisement, it but remains to say, it will be found well worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase, either a delightful summer retreat, or a well improved farm. The premises can at any time be viewed, by applying to the tenant thereon. For further particulars, apply at No. 194 Market, below Sixth street. mar 18—4t

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THERE is now offered for sale, at No. 1 South Front, corner of Market street, a very large assortment of WOOLLENS, COTTON, SILK, WORSTED, and LINENS on the terms. Some of them will be sold at LESS than auction prices, some AT the auction price and some at a SMALL ADVANCE upon the auction prices. In short they will all be sold at as low an average price as the same quality of goods can be obtained in this city.

Merchants from the South and West, are informed that there are many Goods expressly adapted to their sales.

march 16—3t

A FARM

CONTAINING 106 acres of excellent Land, between 30 and 40 clear, a two story frame House, 14 by 32, with a cellar kitchen under the whole; a never failing spring of excellent water near the door, and other improvements. A saw and grist mill within half a mile.

The above described property is situated in Wayne county, Sterling township, Pa. 110 miles from Philadelphia; for sale or exchange for property in the City or Liberties. For information apply to Robert Wallace, Lumber merchant, No. 313 N. Front st. Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, or to Daniel Slack, Kensington, opposite the Market.

Also, for sale, a valuable two story frame House and Lot, No. 12 Brown street, near Front, Northern Liberties. This property only requires to be viewed to meet the approbation of any person disposed to purchase.

Enquire of DANIEL SLACK, as above.

march 18—3t*

CHURCH REGISTER, &C.

To the Friends of the Episcopal Church.

A NEW Paper, neatly printed in a 4to. form, containing eight pages, devoted to the interests of Religion in the Protestant Episcopal Church, edited by the Rev. George Weller, late Rector of St. Stephen's Parish, Maryland, was commenced on the first of January last, and is published weekly by Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at three dollars per annum, or two dollars and fifty cents if paid on subscribing.

The larger portion of each number of this paper consists of original matter. It has obtained respectful notice from several current Religious Publications.

It is recommended to the patronage of the members of the Church by Bishop White of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Kemp of Maryland, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Dr. Beasley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Messrs. Kemper, Montgomery, De Lancey and Ives, of Philadelphia, William Higham, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Horace Binney, John Read, John C. Lowber, J. B. Smith, J. R. Ingersoll, William Meredith, Esqrs. and by several other highly respectable Episcopalians of Philadelphia.

The patronage to the paper is daily increasing. The further countenance and support of the Episcopal community is respectfully solicited. Specimens of the paper will be sent to any part of the country when desired.

march 18—3t*

PHILADELPHIA
Silver Spoon & Fork Manufactory,
N. W. Corner of Fifth and Cherry sts.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced Retailing all articles in their line, such as Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Dessert Knives, Soup Ladles, Gravy Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Mustard and Salt Spoons, &c. &c. They have now and will always keep on hand a handsome assortment of the above articles, both plated and burnished, finished in a very superior style, at the most reasonable prices. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to give them a call. Having been brought up to this business exclusively they are perfect masters of it, and have for a number of years Manufactured for many of the first stores in this city and elsewhere. Their Burnished work, marked "Standard," shall be Manufactured generally of Spanish Dollars, but never under the Standard of our country.—Polished work marked "Crowns," shall never be under the quality of French Crowns. This is the best silver Manufactured in the United States, and to give the public a guarantee, they engage to pay $100 to any person who will assay their work so marked, and prove it below its stamp, also to forfeit double the amount of the work purchased. R. & W. WILSON.

N. B. Silver Plate and Spoons Repaired and Burnished in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

march 18—tf

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 6—tf

T. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

SMITH & TAGE,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 157 North Second street,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. H. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashionable will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. H. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage. oct 29—6m

GOLD AND SILVER

THIMBLES, Metallic Pens, Silver Spoons, &c. The Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have established a manufactory of the above articles, back of No. 42 South Second, near Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and hope by attention to business, to merit a share of patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

march 18—4t* LESCURE & TAYLOR.

Segar and Tobacco Stores.
A. J. BUCKNOR,

N. E. Corner of Union and Second streets,
And No. 126 South Front street,

OFFERS the following to Shippers, Country Merchants, and others, on liberal terms, viz:

SEGARS.

100,000 light yellow Spanish Segars, No. 1's, to which are
50,000 do brown do 2's, half
25,000 dark do do 3's, quarter
200,000 yellow half Spanish, Cuba filler, trash
75,000 do St. Domingo do bazar.
400 qr. boxes, yellow Segars, suitable for S. America.
100 tenth do do
800,000 yellow Maryland Segars, in cases of 10 M each.

The principal part of the above put up in the neatest style.

TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.

Prime Lynchburg, Cavendish, Richmond do, Baltimore do, Virginia Twist, Ladies Twist, Plug and Pig Tail.

Genuine New York and Philadelphia Macouba, High scented Rappee, Plain do, Common do, Natchitoches very superior, with a variety of other mixtures.

LEAF TOBACCO, &c.

40 cerrons St. Domingo Tobacco, 50 do Cuba, 4 hhds. Maryland, 3000 lbs. St. Domingo Fillers, prime, 3000 lbs. Maryland, } on retail to the trade

ALL SEGARS sold at this establishment are warranted to suit, or may be returned and expense paid.

march 25—tf

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of David Armstrong, in the village of Christiana Bridge, New Castle county, and state of Delaware, on Friday, the 26th day of May next, at two o'clock P. M. all that valuable ESTATE, known as Christiana Mills, situated in New Castle county, state of Delaware, five miles from New Castle, eight miles from Wilmington, nine miles from Elkton, and six miles from the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal—consisting of about three hundred and twenty acres of Land, be the same more or less. The improvements are as follows, viz. a large and convenient brick Flouring Mill, with two pairs on the lower floor and six chambers above—a large brick kitchen adjoining—brick stable and carriage-house, smoke-house, and all necessary out-houses—a brick Merchant or Grist Mill, seventy-five feet by forty-five feet, three stories high, with a brick corn-kiln adjoining—there is four run of best burr stones, and all the necessary labour-saving machinery in the mills. The situation for grain is not surpassed in the state, and there is at all times as much grist as the mill can grind. A good and substantial Saw Mill, and a sufficient quantity of timber to keep her constantly employed can be had in the neighbourhood. On that part of the Estate attached to the Mill, there is four dwelling-houses for the accommodation of workmen—and the property could be conveniently divided, as there is a farm-house so situated as to admit of it being done.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed persons inclined to purchase will view the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ——, and to be sold by

(Signed) PETER B. DELANY, Sheriff.
New Castle, March 22, 1826. [28—11M

At the particular request of many

of his former patrons and others, the subscriber intends again to open his English, Mercantile and Mathematical Academy, on the 8th May next, at the S. E. corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, on the 3d story. Those who wish to engage pupils will please to call at Mr. and Mrs. Coad's young Ladies' Seminary No. 137 Spruce street 3d door above 5th.

P. COAD.

march 25—3t

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even when all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTION'S, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and of the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 114 South Eighth, one door above Locust st. may 25—6m

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL BORSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,

400 Grass, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
500 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Music Paper,
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.
700 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

. The highest price given for rags. 11—tf

Common Pleas—Insolvent Court.
JUNE TERM, 1826.

INSOLVENT Debtors Bonds and final Petitions for the next June Court, together with all other Writings connected therewith, correctly and legally drawn—and the Subscriber pledges himself that his Clients shall be faithfully attended to until discharged by the Honorable Court. Those persons who will be obliged to avail themselves of the next June Court, and wish to have their business done in a legal manner will please to apply to

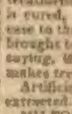
CHARLES M. PAGE,
No. 3 North Sixth street, third door above Market st.
march 25—3t

LEGHORN HATS.

THE subscriber having received an extensive assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn, Manilla, Bermuda, Palm leaf, Straw and Chip Hats, which will be sold wholesale or retail at low prices.

N. B. Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Z. WARD,
No. 42 Market, South side, a few doors below Second st.
march 25—6m

Cheap Shoes of a Good Quality.



200 pair Men's wax Shoes,
400 do Boy's do do
600 do Men's fine do
900 do do wax Mexico boots,
700 do do kip Mexico boots,
500 do do cordovan do. do.
1000 do boy's wax do. do.
400 do Women's leather welts,
800 do do do pumps,
300 do do morocco welts,
300 do do do pumps,
800 do do do and leather Boots,
200 do Misses do and do do
800 do Women's velvets and lasting pumps,
1500 do Children's Boots of all descriptions.

Together with a variety of other kinds. The whole of which will be sold wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, at the very lowest prices for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS,
No. 231 Market street, five doors below Eighth street.
march 25—3m

MR. E. OSBORN'S
SELECT FEMALE ACADEMY
BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

WHERE are taught the following branches of a Classic and an English Education: viz. Orthography, Reading and Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, on an improved and easy plan, per quarter $4. The more advanced studies of the above, with Elocution, Composition, History, the use of the Maps and Globes, &c. &c. Geometry, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Drawing and Vocal Music, $8; the Latin and Greek Language, $12.

☞ The most parental attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils. After ten years' experience as an instructor, Mr. Osborn hopes that he will give entire satisfaction to those parents and guardians who shall favour him with their patronage. Mr. Osborn has made arrangements with an experienced female to assist him in the duties of his school and teach such other branches as his patrons may desire.

* The pleasant and spacious room, formerly occupied as a session-room by the First Presbyterian Church.

March 25—6m

DR. JONES' CELEBRATED
UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for easing Intermitting Coughs, and Bilious, and takes but a few doses to remove the bile entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Dropsies, Piles, Gout, Ravus, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 431 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and accomodations to accommodate all persons, wherein orders will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 12—1y

Good News for the Afflicted.

IN the year of eighteen hundred and twenty-four I was taken with a serious attack of the Rheumatism and other afflictions, which disabled me from business, when I employed a Physician, and he attended me a long time, but still it appeared that there was no hope for me, as nothing that appeared to do me any good. I had often been recommended to Dr. Jones' Universal Syrup, also to Swaim's Panacea, and to other nostrums, still I had no faith in those medicines, however I discharged my physician whom I had attending me, with the intention of using Swaim's Panacea, I used eight bottles of it, I can't say that I received any benefit whatsoever by it. One of my particular acquaintances who called to see me, told me that he had been afflicted the same way, and that he was recommended to call on Dr Jones; he did so, and he gave him medicines that cured him in a short time; and by a friend's recommendation I called on him also, and he soon told me he could cure me in a very short time, which was very pleasing to me, but still was doubtful, receiving no help from the means I had taken. However, I commenced with him, and he gave me one bottle of his Universal Syrup, and some other medicine along with it, which I took in a few days, and found relief from a very few doses; and it was but a very few days before I considered myself well. After the first bottle was out I called on the Doctor again. I felt so well at that time he told me that I did not stand in need of any more than something to strengthen me, and he gave me a decoction, and I put it into some spirits according to his direction, and made use of it accordingly, and to one week's time I was as well a man as ever I was in my life, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

My being a man of public business, hearing a great many complaining to me about being afflicted with different diseases, which I told them that I could get them medicine that would relieve them in a short time; and I can speak with safety that I have got this medicine myself for more than forty or fifty people; I never new it to fail in one instance, and did not occasion to get it the second time for no one. I have used it in my family ever since, and besides a number of others have used it, and speak well of it. I have reason to believe that there is no better medicine in the world, which I think it my duty to inform the public of, for I well know what afflictions are. Those that wish to see me may call at my house.

JEREMIAH OSBORNE,
mar 4—1y No. 41 South street.

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

For the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and being duly Lancaster, sworn or affirmed severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthma, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 54, of the city of Lancaster—Conrad Mish, aged 31 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth M'Kew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 43 years, Bucks county 2 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Sollenberger, aged 30. John Burgin, aged 30. Adam Werfell, aged 40, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons labored under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1825.

Henry Barr, aged 20, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time exceeding ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year, and no return. and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 20th, 1825.

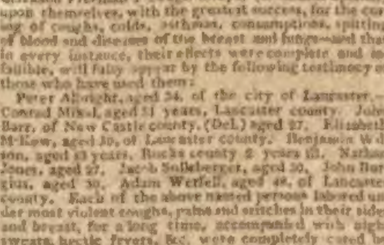
Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1826, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE. [L. S.]

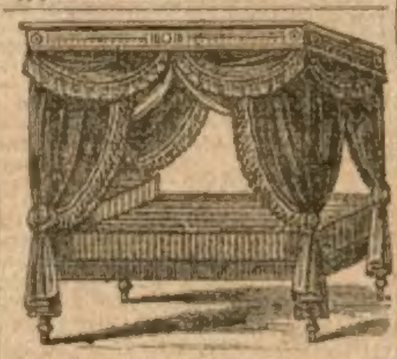
Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth st. and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, south Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs. CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eight st. second door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM AND SCHAEFFER, 238 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base counterfeit has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 14—tf



☞ BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and sheet iron work, all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shot tower, S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 448 North Second street, Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Canpleate and Coopers of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 19—6m*



PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made mahogany BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 126 pure curled hair Mattresses; 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattresses of every size; 60 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 300 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances

BARTLE-OM & HARMER,
Jan. 7—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.

SALEM BANKING COMPANY

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—tf

J. & T. WOOD,
No. 8 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE on hand, and now offer for sale, by the piece or otherwise, a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are—

2 cases black Silk Vestings,
1 do. plain and figured Gros de Naples, white black and assorted colours,
2 do. plain double chained Levantines, do. do. do.
3 do. Satins, do. do. do.
1 do figured do. do. do. do.
4 do. double and single Florentes, do. do. do.
4 do. 1-2, 3-4 and 5-4 black Mode,
3 do. black, white and green Crapes,
2 do. do. do. Crape Lisse,
8 do. fancy Silk Hdkfs.
5 do. Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.
1 do. fancy German Flag do.
5